

Financial Questions Raise New Obstacle To Tower Approval

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A first vote on John Tower's nomination as defense secretary will be delayed nearly two weeks, Senate committee members decided Wednesday, while the FBI investigates new allegations about his finances.

The delay, and new criticism of Mr. Tower by the chairman of Senate Armed Services Committee, appear to be the most serious setbacks yet for the embattled nominee.

Some White House officials said they were concerned that continued uncertainties over Mr. Tower would doom the appointment.

President George Bush, however, stood fast in his support for Mr. Tower and denounced "rumor and frenzied speculation."

The Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said he still had "serious concerns" about Mr. Tower, and the Senate postponed a vote on the

nomination for at least 10 days.

In a highly unusual public statement, Mr. Nunn questioned Mr. Tower's suitability to serve in the nation's top defense post because of allegations of alcohol abuse.

"The Secretary of Defense has, in my view, a lack of clarity of thought at all times," Mr. Nunn said. "Senators rarely are willing to speak about the personal behavior of their colleagues."

Mr. Nunn's remarks prompted a sharp reaction from Mr. Bush.

"Have I seen anything, or has anything in the FBI report made me want to change my mind as one who would be concerned about insubordination or about failure to be ready for duty 24 hours a day?" Mr. Bush said. "The answer is no, I have not."

"I have seen nothing, not one substantive fact, that makes me change my mind about John Tower's ability to be secretary of defense."

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KOREAN TALKS STALLED — The chief North Korean delegate, Paek Nam Jun, announcing Wednesday that Pyongyang is suspending negotiations with Seoul in protest against South Korea's forthcoming military exercises with the United States. Page 7.

707 Goes Down In Azores, 144 Reported Dead

U.S.-Owned Charter Plane Carried Italian Vacationers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA MARIA, Azores — A U.S.-owned Boeing 707 carrying Italian tourists hit a fog-shrouded mountain in the Azores on Wednesday, and all 144 people aboard were killed, officials and news reports said.

An official in the Portuguese island group told Reuters: "We have not given up the search, but the force of the explosion and the number of mutilated bodies recovered indicate everyone was killed."

More than 50 bodies, most of them badly mutilated, had been recovered about four hours after the crash, which apparently occurred when the pilot made a second approach for landing. Earlier reports had spoken of an aborted emergency landing, but airport officials later said that everything appeared normal before the crash.

A local reporter for LUSA, the national news agency, said that the plane had been preparing to land at the airport on Santa Maria when it crashed into 1,794-foot (546-meter) Pico Alto mountain and burst into flames.

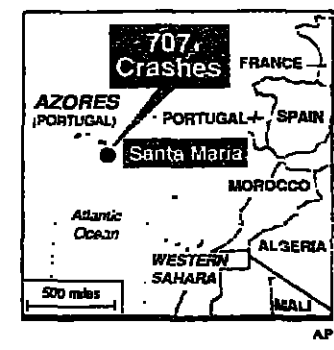
A spokesman for the Portuguese pilots' association described the island airport as safe, and he said he could not understand what the plane was doing near the mountain. "The runway approaches the sea at both ends," he said, "so it is puzzling why the crash occurred on the mountain."

In Smyrna, Tennessee, the U.S. chartering firm, Independent Air Inc., said that all 144 of the plane's occupants, including the seven U.S. crew members, had been killed. The president of the company, A.L.

Flittman, said: "We have just received a communiqué from the Azores authorities."

It was the third disaster involving a Boeing jetliner in less than two months. A 747 jumbo jet was blown apart by a bomb over Scotland Dec. 21, killing all 259 people aboard, plus 11 on the ground. A 737 crashed 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of London on Jan. 8, killing 47 people.

A Boeing spokesman in Seattle said the plane that crashed was one



of two 707-320Bs delivered to TWA in February and March 1968 and since obtained by Independent. He said he had no information on when Independent obtained the planes or whether they had had other owners than TWA.

He said he had no details on the plane's service history, except that at some point their engines were adjusted to make them quieter.

The airliner was en route to

Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic, a popular Caribbean holiday destination among Italian tourists.

United Press International quoted RTE, the Portuguese television network, as saying it had received an anonymous telephone call from a Portuguese-speaking man who said the International Terrorist Brigade, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for the disaster. However, the police said they had "no awareness of criminal action" in the crash.

The Azores are a chain of islands about 800 miles west of Portugal and are an autonomous region of the country. Santa Maria is about 750 miles off the Portuguese coast. Officials in Lisbon said the navy had sent planes and ships with rescue crews and equipment to Santa Maria. The U.S. armed forces have air and naval facilities at Lajes on the island of Terceira, north of Santa Maria. (Reuters, AP)

Mocking and Sarcastic, a Soviet Journal Attacks Gorbachev

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet magazine has broken one of the last taboos of glasnost by publishing a scathing attack on the Communist Party, including the first irreverent barbs directed at Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The article, in the Leningrad literary and political monthly *Neva*, said that the party has ignored the interests of the public to become the instrument of a powerful "new class" of managerial bureaucrats.

In passages that border on open mockery, Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is accused of contradicting himself by advocating greater diversity of opinion while flatly ruling out the possibility of

opposition parties to compete with the Communist Party.

The creation of new parties, the author argues, "is a normal question of a normal democracy, and to forbid raising the question in principle means to forbid democracy in principle."

The author advocates the spread of independent unions, popular fronts and other political organizations to counter the Communist Party monopoly, and says that the establishment of opposition parties "cannot be ruled out."

The article, which has created a minor sensation in Moscow, was written by Sergei Y. Andreyev, whom the magazine identified as a 35-year-old oil geologist from the western Siberian city of Tyumen. Mr. Andreyev caused a minor splash last year with an article describing

the failure of previous attempts to remake the Soviet economy.

In the current climate of literary license, it is impossible to tell whether the article reflects the thinking of someone in the leadership, or just the daring of the magazine's editor.

The 30-page essay drips with sarcasm throughout, referring to General Secretary Gorbachev as the "imperialist" of the Communist Party, and ridiculing lesser party officials, describing the Soviet constitution as a sham and the Soviet system as one in which "the best people die of heartbreak or go to prison."

Mr. Andreyev portrays the Soviet leader as a decent but somewhat pitiful figure who is being outwitted by the powerful forces opposed to change.

Behind the irony, the author is clearly

in the camp of the self-styled radical reformers who favor what Mr. Gorbachev is trying to do but who believe he has been too timorous and compromising in pressing for economic and social change.

Mr. Gorbachev has been immune from criticism in the official press. Commentators may offer various interpretations of what Mr. Gorbachev has said, but none has previously dissected his speeches, pointing out logical shortcomings.

Newspapers also write that the party strayed under Stalin and Leonid I. Brezhnev, and they criticize past mistakes and current abuses. But to suggest that the party has forfeited its right to be the ruling party goes well beyond previous limits.

Quoting the Soviet constitution, which

makes the Communist Party the leading force in the country, Mr. Andreyev writes: "Following that logic, we have to admit that it was the party leadership that brought the country to economic crisis and moral decline."

Nothing in the Soviet system, he adds, gives the public any power over the party. "Naturally, even raising the question of sharing power with the people causes apoplexy in many party workers, who have been taught for dozens of years that it is not the party that serves the people, but the people who serve the party."

In a wicked aside, Mr. Andreyev suggests that public frustration with the Communists may grow so great that opposition parties will be needed to keep order and "to defend Communists from unjustified repressions."

Strikers Defy the New Entente in Poland

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Even as the Polish Communist leadership and the banned Solidarity movement have opened wide-ranging negotiations, a new wave of labor unrest has been sweeping the country, threatening to strip the last supports from an economy teetering on the brink of collapse.

The chief government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, reported that 173 pay disputes and 39 "strike situations" had broken out in Po-

lish factories in January alone as workers pressed for raises to keep up with soaring inflation. In many cases, officials said, state managers

NEWS ANALYSIS

have given in to the pressure, granting workers increases far exceeding new government guidelines.

In the latest major example of unrest, about 5,000 miners supplying a huge power station in the town of Belchatow pressed on with a strike Wednesday despite the at-

tempts of two Solidarity leaders, delegated by the union chairman, Lech Walesa, to end the protest.

The miners, who are demanding an increase equal to 30 percent of the current average wage, said they did not want to disrupt the talks between the government and the opposition but would keep striking until their demands were met.

Both government officials and leading opposition economists say that the new wage pressures could touch off an uncontrollable new wave of inflation and threaten the

complete collapse of a badly deteriorated consumer market.

Though inflation reached 70 percent last year, prompting workers around the country to seek higher salaries, income growth hit an annual rate of 135 percent in December and still appears to be rising. The result is that Poles have far more dollars to spend than there are goods in shops, and overall inflation seems headed toward the 100 percent mark.

"The Polish economy is on the

See POLAND, Page 6



THE PARTY'S OVER — As Mardi Gras turns into Ash Wednesday, a few diehard revelers start the unwinding process at the end of another Rio de Janeiro's nonstop four-day carnivals.

In Kabul, Soviets Are Taking Cover

By Richard Weintraub
Washington Post Service

KABUL — It is not a happy time for the few Russians remaining in Kabul. No one is saying how many will stay behind when the last 11-76 takes off from the Kabul airport, but the best guess seems to be from 100 to 150, including security men, all hunkered down behind the double walls of their sprawling compound in the southwestern section of the city.

"We will be taking special precautions," said one Russian who is staying behind. Just what precautions are not clear, but in part they include gathering everybody behind the walls of the compound.

How much protection the embassy walls will offer also remains unclear. As one observer noted: "They have a most and double walls, but what's going to keep things from coming over the top?"

[A rocket crashed into a crowd of people waiting for a bus in the Afghan capital Wednesday, killing seven persons and injuring 21. Reuters reported from Kabul, quoting Afghan television. The television report blamed Afghan guerrillas for the attack. The rocket struck a district where many senior government officials live.]

Skepticism also applies to the much discussed Soviet Embassy "airstrip." Tongues began wagging

when chain saws and bulldozers started to work a few weeks ago on trees lining the wide road that goes past the embassy.

The consensus was clear: They are building an emergency airstrip, the width of the road was carefully paved off and it was determined that the workhorse An-36, a twin-propeller craft, could just make it. It was a view that was not discouraged by certain Western embassies.

But as one diplomat noted in a moment of candor, maybe reality is a bit different.

"Have you ever seen Afghan road building techniques?" he said

See AFGHAN, Page 6

In Tehran's Sea of Black, a Few Flecks of Feminine Color

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — The woman refused to sit down.

Dressed in a black chador and sunglasses to emphasize her militant modesty, she stood among 400 others and lectured Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, at the Second International Women's Congress last week.

"Mr. Rafsanjani," she said, "I take it you have not been in the streets of Tehran, because if you had, you would see for yourself how bad the situation is."

She was not complaining about poverty, shortages, food rationing, or Tehran's mammoth traffic jams. Instead, she was irate that too many women were not adequately observing the *hejab*, the strict Islamic code for women's dress.

In the past six months, thousands of women, particularly in once-fashionable North Tehran, have replaced the ubiquitous black scarves and full-length chadors with brilliantly colored scarves that show at least a bit of the stylish perms underneath.

Elegant evening gowns and designer dresses with plunging necklines fill the windows of North Tehran's boutiques, testifying that high fashion for women exists "underground" and is displayed at private parties behind the high walls of the still-wealthy merchant and intellectual classes.



A scene from Tehran in 1979, early in the Khomeini revolution.

"The values of the revolution have lost their luster," the woman in black shouted emotionally at Mr. Rafsanjani, who tried to calm her by asking her to sit down and pass her question forward on a piece of paper.

But she persisted. "I want to clear up this situation," she said. "That's why I'm talking to you."

"You cannot clear it up like this," Mr. Rafsanjani said firmly. Security men made their way toward the woman just as a voice in the crowd invoked the name of the Prophet Mohammed — restoring order by setting off a calming chant in the room.

Ten years after a revolution, there is a broad consensus that women must play a vital and equal role in this society. But as much as any social issue, women's dress has divided the postrevolutionary society in Iran — and alienated a significant proportion of the Westernized intellectuals who have been unwilling to accept the most fundamentalist interpretations of dress code.

"The country is falling apart from neglect and economic depression and what are women talking about?" asked one Western ambassador, who answered himself: "Whether more women are wearing scarves instead of the chador."

From the beginning of the revolution, radicals have sought to impose on women a dress code that considers immodest the

showing of any hair, or any contour of the body, such as the line of the neck or the waist.

The penalties for refusing to submit have been intimidation, threats and at times imprisonment. They have been imposed by roving enforcers attached to the thousands of revolutionary committees and tribunals that have given Iran the reputation of having "a government on every corner."

Over the past year, however, and especially since the cease-fire in the Gulf War, more and more women in Iran have been sporting a new and more daring fashion that emphasizes minimal compliance with the Islamic requirement that women should be "well covered" in public.

The new boldness has created a new word in the language: *be-hejab*, which means "bad hejab."

But since many of the revolutionary committees have been reined in and told to treat the population with more respect, the intimidating style of enforcement has lapsed. Even makeup, once forbidden, can be seen in public again.

At a recent performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" by a Swiss playwright, Friedrich Dürrenmatt, at the City Theater, the female lead wore an uncovered wig on stage, a first in the history of postrevolutionary stage in Iran. There were no reported recriminations.

Iraqi Leader Said to Foil A Coup Bid

By Michael Ross
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq recently survived an attempted coup for which a number of senior army officers have been executed, according to diplomats, Iraqi dissidents and intelligence sources.

Details of the coup attempt are sketchy and, in several instances, contradictory. Kurdish rebel spokesmen and other Iraqi dissident sources have said that as many as 200 army officers and civilians from the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party had been executed over the last two months.

A senior Arab intelligence official who monitors Iraq closely said that the coup attempt occurred around the beginning of January and involved officers from military units "stationed in northern Iraq." The official said there had been some executions following the coup attempt, but most likely not as many as the dissidents have said.

Three of Iraq's seven army corps are stationed in the north. They are the 5th Army Corps, deployed along the border with Turkey; the 1st Special Corps, east of Mosul; and the 2nd Corps, around Sulaymaniyah. Both the 1st and the 2nd Corps were involved in Iraq's campaign against Kurdish separatists.

The campaign achieved international notoriety both for its scorched-earth tactics and its reported use of chemical weapons.

Some reports circulating in both diplomatic and intelligence circles have indicated that officers from the elite Republican Guards, the unit that is charged with protecting the president, were also involved in the coup attempt.

If true, this would indicate that the attempt may have constituted a more serious threat to Mr. Hussein than previous attempts by army

See IRAQ, Page 6

Kiosk

CIA to Reveal Gas Plant Aid

WASHINGTON (WP) — The CIA has concluded that West European firms have played key roles in the establishment of chemical weapons plants in Syria, Iran and Iraq, as well as in Libya, officials said Wednesday.

The assessment is to be disclosed Thursday in a drive by the intelligence agency to pinpoint countries that maintain chemical weapons stockpiles. It also seeks to highlight the involvement of European and Asian firms in the proliferation of chemical weapons.



Andrei D. Sakharov pleading for Soviet dissidents as he received an honorary degree on Wednesday in Bologna. World Briefs, Page 2.

Business/Finance

The EC's executive proposed a minimum 15 percent withholding tax on most investment income. Page 11.

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SPOTLIGHT

Valeri Fedenev, Director of Manpower Services with the World Health Organization in Geneva, discusses the particular requirements behind his human resource policy.

Has recruitment been affected by the financial crisis which the WHO has suffered from in the past couple of years?

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WORLD BRIEFS

Hunger Strike Grows in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A South African civil rights group said Wednesday that 105 blacks detained in Port Elizabeth had joined a hunger strike, raising to about 300 the number of detainees threatening to starve themselves unless they are freed or charged.

The hunger strike, which began Jan. 23 at Diepkloof prison in Johannesburg, represents one of the most dramatic challenges to detention without trial since a state of emergency was declared in June 1986.

The Black Sash, a nationwide civil rights organization, said that 105 detainees at St. Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth, many of them held since 1986, joined the hunger strike Monday. It quoted the detainees as saying that they had "no alternative" but to take their lives into their own hands and would consume no food or liquids until their demands were met.

Iran Reports Amnesty for Dissidents

NICOSIA (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has pardoned political prisoners in Iran in a general amnesty declared amid celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Islamic Revolution, Tehran radio reported Wednesday.

The state-run radio, monitored in Nicosia, said that Ayatollah Khomeini had proclaimed the amnesty at the request of Intelligence Minister Mohammed Reza Shari. He was quoted as saying in a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini that the outlawed opposition groups to which the prisoners belonged "no longer constitute a threat to the revolution."

Neither the radio nor the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, also monitored in Nicosia, specified how many prisoners would be freed or when the amnesty would take effect.

Sakharov Plea for Jailed Armenians

BOLOGNA (Reuters) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet human rights activist, called on Wednesday for the defense of Armenian dissidents imprisoned in the Soviet Union and said that scientists had a duty to help all prisoners of conscience.

In a speech in which he accepted an honorary doctorate from the university of Bologna, Mr. Sakharov also said he considered as legal and positive the activities of dissidents who had been jailed for demanding the transfer of the mainly Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region from Azerbaijan to the neighboring Soviet republic of Armenia.

"I want to emphasize above all that they are prisoners of conscience, new prisoners of conscience, and include many scientists," Mr. Sakharov, the 1975 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize said. "I want to finish this short speech with an appeal and a prayer for the defense of these people."

30-Year Sentence for U.S. Bomb Plot

NEWARK, New Jersey (LAT) — A U.S. judge has sentenced an alleged member of the Japanese Red Army to 30 years in prison after calling him an "international terrorist" who planned to "kill and injure scores of innocent people" with three hand-made bombs.

Judge Alfred J. Lechner Jr. of U.S. District Court issued the sentence on Tuesday after Yu Kikumura stood in court to "denounce" the United States for what he said were "illegal and immoral acts of state terrorism" against Libya. Mr. Kikumura denied allegations by the prosecution that he had planned a bomb attack as revenge for the U.S. bombing of Libya in April 1986.

A FBI affidavit filed with the court Tuesday asserted that Mr. Kikumura, a Japanese citizen, had joined other Japanese Red Army members in late 1986 at a secret base in Lebanon for training in firearms, explosives and commando tactics. He was arrested April 12, 1988, at a rest stop on the New Jersey Turnpike after state troopers found three fire extinguishers filled with explosives as well as timing devices and detonators in his car. Investigators said he had purchased the materials while on a monthlong car trip to 17 U.S. states.

For the Record

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran arrived Wednesday in Madrid for a two-day visit aimed at improving Iranian relations with Spain and its standing with the European Community. (AP)

Riot policemen in France forced their way through picket lines outside several prisons Wednesday as a strike by warders entered its third day. The warders' union said several guards were injured. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

El Al Resolves Dispute With Vienna

VIENNA (UPI) — A one-day security dispute involving threats to Israel's national carrier, El Al, to cancel flights to and from Vienna, has been resolved, airline officials said Wednesday.

El Al was protesting a new multiple check-in system established Wednesday that was to have replaced separate security checks at the El Al counter. But El Al and airport security officials agreed that the carrier should still check luggage and passengers separately. Tel Aviv-bound passengers must then reidentify their luggage after clearing passport control.

Nicotine Fills Nonsmoking Sections

CHICAGO (AP) — Some airline passengers in nonsmoking sections breathe as much nicotine from cigarette smoke as those in smoking sections, researchers say. A new study also has found that nicotine levels in older aircraft that circulate fresh air are lower than in newer planes that re-circulate cabin air.

The researchers, writing in Friday's edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association, studied nicotine levels in five passengers and four flight attendants after four flights averaging four hours each. Two of the flights tested were on Boeing 727s, which circulate 100 percent fresh air, and two were on newer Boeing 767s, which recirculate half their air. The researchers said passengers faced significantly less nicotine exposure in the planes circulating only fresh air. "Air nicotine levels in the nonsmoking areas that border the smoking area may be at least as high as in similar indoor environments frequented by smokers," the report said.

French airline mechanics of the Communist-led CGT union Tuesday called a strike at the domestic airline Air Inter for Saturday. About 50 percent have struck every Saturday since Jan. 7. (Reuters)

The International Civil Aviation Organization said Tuesday it would meet next week to discuss air safety in the aftermath of the bombing of the Pan Am flight over Scotland that killed 270 people Dec. 21. (UPI)

At least 85 Soviet air passengers were killed in 16 crashes last year, Aeroflot said Wednesday. The death toll was much higher than a year before, when 18 died in 13 crashes. (Reuters)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	12	5	F	Bangkok	28	24	F
Amsterdam	12	5	F	Beijing	4	-1	F
Antwerp	12	5	F	Hong Kong	24	20	F
Bari	12	5	F	Kobe	14	10	F
Berlin	12	5	F	Manila	24	20	F
Bombay	28	24	F	New Delhi	24	20	F
Boston	12	5	F	Seoul	24	20	F
Buenos Aires	12	5	F	Shanghai	14	10	F
Calcutta	28	24	F	Singapore	28	24	F
Cairo	28	24	F	Taipei	24	20	F
Canton	28	24	F	Tokyo	12	8	F
Cebu	28	24	F				
Colon	28	24	F				
Dakar	28	24	F				
Damascus	28	24	F				
Delhi	28	24	F				
Dhaka	28	24	F				
Disburg	28	24	F				
Dublin	12	5	F				
Edinburgh	12	5	F				
Geneva	12	5	F				
Hankow	12	5	F				
Hong Kong	24	20	F				
Kobe	14	10	F				
London	12	5	F				
Los Angeles	12	5	F				
Lyons	12	5	F				
Madrid	12	5	F				
Moscow	12	5	F				
Munich	12	5	F				
Nairobi	28	24	F				
Paris	12	5	F				
Peking	4	-1	F				
Rangoon	28	24	F				
Rio de Janeiro	28	24	F				
Sao Paulo	28	24	F				
Shanghai	14	10	F				
Singapore	28	24	F				
Taipei	24	20	F				
Tokyo	12	8	F				

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHINA: Very warm. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23). NEW YORK: Foggy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23). LOS ANGELES: Cloudy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23). PARIS: Foggy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23). RIO DE JANEIRO: Foggy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23). SINGAPORE: Foggy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 12-18. (21-23).

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Jamaica Campaign Concludes Calmly

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The Jamaican election campaign has ended after a comparatively peaceful three weeks during which leading politicians and sometime violence-prone voters displayed a coolheaded and moderate approach.

As the last noisy candidate caravans whizzed through the streets Tuesday, the country's leading pollster, Carl Stone, was predicting that the Social Democrat, Michael Manley, would win by 14 percentage points over his conservative opponent, Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

The election Thursday is the first contested vote in this nation of 2.2 million since 1980, when Mr. Seaga ousted Mr. Manley after a nine-month campaign that left about 700 people dead when political passions fueled ghetto gang wars. Mr. Manley's party boycotted a snap 1983 election called by Mr. Seaga, a close Reagan administration ally, when his popularity was high after the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Although many groups expressed fears that the blood-fueled campaign would start up again, the brief campaign this year has been relatively calm, with 10 deaths, 2 on Tuesday, and about 75 injuries reported.

The confrontation was milder this year in part because Mr. Manley said he was no longer the defiant firebrand who steered Jamaica into a turbulent socialist experiment during his two terms that started in 1972. During that period, Mr. Manley courted the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, refused to cooperate with international financial institutions and chilled relations with Washington by backing Cuba's military foray into Angola.

"Experience has led us to take a far more pragmatic outlook," Mr. Manley, 64, said. He said he had decided during the last eight years that a clash with the United States was "just silly." He has carefully mended relations with the State Department and with trade and tourism executives in the United States. If he wins, Mr.

Manley said, one of the first things he will do is travel to Washington to "normalize" Jamaica's good relations with the United States and meet with drug agency officials to plan cooperation in the drug war.

Prime Minister Seaga, 58, is a skilled economic manager who has recognized that he is paying the political price for carrying out austerity policies dictated by international lending organizations to control Jamaica's \$3.8 billion foreign debt.

"To the extent we have had to restructure the economy," Mr. Seaga said, "we have had to speak a language which is not readily understood by Jamaicans. The economy is important when it reaches down to the kitchen. And that is where some of the measures we have taken have hurt."

But in an election analysis published in the Daily Gleaner newspaper, the pollster, Mr. Stone, wrote: "Manley is now much more popular than Seaga. His shift to greater pragmatism and his detachment from visible and overt leftist ties has helped the restoration of his political image in a country that is very wary of communism."

"Seaga is a boring speaker who generates no warmth from the masses and lacks charisma. His leadership style over the years has isolated him from the people."

At the grass-roots level, too, Jamaicans say they do not want a repeat of the gun battles of 1980. In August, Mr. Manley's People's National Party and Mr. Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party signed a peace pact, and voters have largely abided by it.

"The boys are one, and they see it doesn't suit them to come fighting the others for the benefit of some politicians," said Sergeant Noel Martin, who runs a police station in Kingston's Southside slum, which was on the front line of an interparty war of positions in 1980.

"Innocent people got dead in all these things, and sometimes we haven't money to pay them a funeral box," said a factory worker, David Fisher, speaking English in Jamaica's distinctive style.



Michael Manley, the ex-Jamaican leader, reaching to supporters.

U.S. Pay Episode Leaves People Bitter

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The vote by both houses of Congress to kill the proposed 51-percent federal pay increase has left a tangle of political problems, including judges demanding a raise and critics promising to continue the fight over congressmen's taking honoraria from private interests.

The mood on Capitol Hill was grim Tuesday after House members disapproved the raise, thus defeating a carefully laid political plan to permit it to take effect without a vote. A few minutes after the House voted, the Senate followed, 94 to 6. Last week, the Senate rejected its own version of the pay raise bill.

President George Bush, who had cautiously endorsed the raise, planned to sign the resolution of disapproval, his staff said.

"This is not a task I enjoy in any sense," said Vic Fazio of California, a senior House Democrat, as he rose on the floor to offer the resolution disapproving the raise. "We're doing what has become the inevitable."

Mr. Fazio said the collapse of the plan left "a national crisis" in which judges and federal executives were still underpaid and Congress had failed to deal with the ethical issues raised by members' supplementing their salaries with payments from private groups. "This is not the end of the discussion," he said.

The raise would have directly increased the salaries of 2,500 judges, cabinet and subcommittee officers and members of Congress from the present \$89,500 to \$135,000. But it also would have cleared the way for virtually automatic increases for thousands of other senior employees, from generals to cancer researchers.

"You won't find too many meek and mild bureaucrats around this week," said Marylouise Uhlig, director of program management for the Environmental Protection Agency.

"There's a strong feeling of disenchantment. It's ironic how Congress doesn't think enough of themselves to stand up and be counted to say we need this."

Federal judges reacted bitterly to the congressional disapproval, saying it would further erode morale and drive younger judges off the bench. The disappointment seemed especially acute because the judicial raise appeared to have won broad support but became hopelessly mired in the debate over the congressional pay increase, part of the same measure.

"I deeply regret the federal judges from receiving a pay raise," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist said. "Our federal judiciary has an enviable reputation for competence and integrity. We will not be able to attract and retain the kind of judges we need to maintain this standard unless we pay our judges fairly and equitably."

Critics promised a "bloody fight" to force Congress to ban honorarium payments from interest groups regardless of whether they got a raise. Two leading public-interest lobbyists, Ralph Nader and Fred Wertheimer, who had been on opposite sides on the pay increase issue, said they would fight on the same side to seek to abolish honoraria.

Angry at themselves, each other, the press and Mr. Nader for helping to kill the raise, some congressmen said there was little stomach for considering another raise soon and no chance that they would end the honoraria without a raise.

But Mr. Wertheimer, the president of Common Cause, which had supported the raise as part of a package to eliminate honoraria, said, "They're kidding themselves to think they can hold on to that without a bloody, bloody fight."

Senators are allowed to keep up to 40 percent above their salaries in honoraria, and House members can keep 30 percent. But members of the judiciary and the executive branch are

banned from receiving almost all honoraria. Even as House members voted overwhelmingly to disapprove the proposed raise, they saved their biggest ovation for one of the few members who spoke on the floor in support of it.

"Our failure to stand up for ourselves is bad enough, but we are holding hostage the pay scale of the rest of government," said Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. "The quality of work performed by all three branches of government will suffer because we don't have the guts to say what we're worth."

The plan, which rested on Speaker Jim Wright's ability to prevent a vote in the House, unraveled over the past few days. Many participants blamed Mr. Wright for wavering under the public heat, particularly when he decided to conduct a poll of House members to find out what everyone already knew — that privately most wanted the raise, but that publicly most also did not want to admit it.

The final collapse came on Monday, when the Democratic members of the House abandoned Mr. Wright and supported a group of Republicans in a move to force a vote on the raise. Mr. Wright relented; the vote was held Tuesday.

"My reaction is one of disappointment," said Noel Hanners, associate deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "We're having great difficulty in attracting and retaining top quality technical people." He said the talent drain had been serious for several years and was getting worse.

Gerald F. Meyer, deputy director of the Center for Drug Evaluation at the Food and Drug Administration, said the death of the pay raise would make it harder to hire or keep good people, but that the debate over the raise may have done even more damage. "The ugliness was more demoralizing to me than the loss of money," he said. "We're all pretty down."

Paraguay Leader Consolidates Rule

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, Paraguay's new ruler, has consolidated his grip on power by shaking up the top military command and virtually securing the government party's nomination for presidential elections May 1.

At least 11 generals with close ties to the deposed dictator, General Alfredo Stroessner, were succeeded by officers loyal to the new president. New commanders were also appointed to the country's six army corps.

Also on Tuesday the new foreign minister, Luis Maria Argana, who was considered the most likely civilian contender for the Colorado Party's presidential nomination, said he would support the candidacy of his "friend and colleague," General Rodriguez.

"It is best for Paraguay because General Rodriguez has achieved national reconciliation," Mr. Argana, who is a former chief justice of the Supreme Court, said. "He has the vision to carry out the real democratization of Paraguay thanks to his moral antecedents."

Mr. Argana said that, if elected on May 1, General Rodriguez would serve out General Stroessner's current term until August 1993. The proposed constitutional amendment would then allow him to seek re-election only in 1998, after one presidential term had passed, Mr. Argana added.

Opposition politicians speculated that Mr. Argana had given his support to General Rodriguez not only because of military resistance to a civilian candidate but also because he had been assured of the president's backing for his own presidential bid in 1993.

The announcement of Mr. Argana's support for General Rodriguez reinforced the impression that the new government was aiming to build a form of "Stroessnerism without Stroessner" in which the traditional marriage of convenience between the armed forces and the long-ruling Colorado Party continues under the guidance of a new military leader.

As everyone associated with the new government collaborated at one time or other with General Stroessner during his 34 years in power, moves to whitewash the overthrown dictator's record have also begun, with the "mistakes" of his last 18 months in power attributed to his failing health and the bad influence of four advisers.

These four men — the president's secretary, Mario Abdo Benítez; the minister of justice and labor, Eugenio Jacquet; the interior minister, Sabino Montanaro, and the health minister, Adán Godoy Jiménez — were leaders of a so-called "militant" faction that seized control of the Colorado Party in August 1987.

"The government of General Stroessner had different stages," Mr. Argana said. "There were 32 or 33 years of great government. Stroessner was a great president during many years. Unfortunately, during his last two years, he was surrounded by a group of irresponsible and greedy politicians with no sense of nationalism."

Asked whether he hoped General Rodriguez's government would be as good as that of General Stroessner during his first 32 or 33 years in power, Mr. Argana responded testily: "The past does not interest us. Let's talk of the future."

The foreign minister, who is leader of the "traditionalist" faction of the Colorado Party that was restored to power by the coup, said the problem of past corruption had to be handled with "great prudence."

"More than revenge and punishment," he said, "we want to project Paraguay toward a new democracy."

The new government has tried to create the impression that real change is taking place. An independent newspaper, ABC Color, and an opposition radio station, Radio Nanduti, which were closed by General Stroessner, have been told they can seek permission to resume their operations.

In addition, General Rodriguez has moved quickly to patch up relations with the Roman Catholic Church, which had become a firm critic of his predecessor. Archbishop Ismael Rolón of Asunción said the church supported no government, but he added, "This gentleman's promise of authentic democracy pleases us enormously."

But the country's small opposition parties were taken aback by Mr. Argana's endorsement of General Rodriguez's candidacy and are alarmed by the prospect of trying to organize an effective campaign for the joint presidential and congressional elections in just three months.

The Authentic Liberal Radical Party said that before agreeing to take part it wants to discuss postponement of the elections and its participation in the drafting of a new electoral law.



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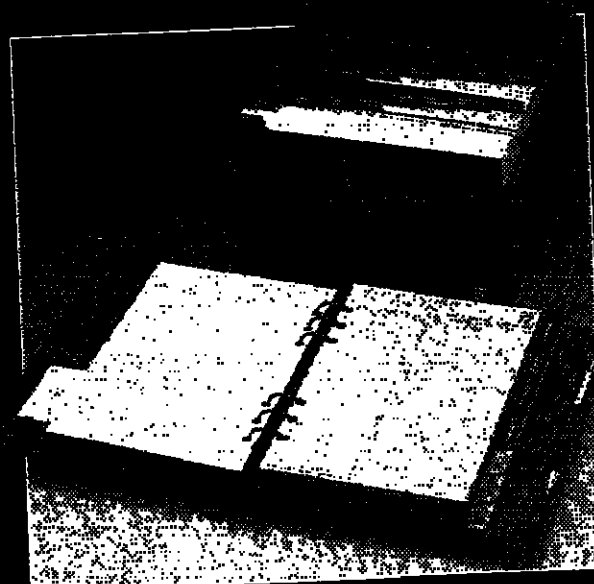
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Herald Tribune

Rights, Here and There

The State Department's latest annual human rights report is out, and on one level it's awfully strange. It gives low marks to a democratic country, Israel, which, being democratic, offers its citizens basic rights and supports a process of law by which they can claim them, and high marks to a totalitarian country, the Soviet Union, whose reformist leader (even he) still makes clear that, in the new order as in the old, the state's rights are supreme.

Yet it is clear enough that human rights judgments are necessarily a laminated affair. They must be made not just in respect to the nature of the political system but in respect to the specific policies followed by a given government in a certain period. It is by this standard of recent acts that the anomaly of Israel's and the Soviet Union's seeming reversal can be explained.

Israel, faced with the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank, has followed military and police policies that have provoked a deep national debate within Israel proper as to their moral and legal correctness and their practical efficacy as well. The offenses that the State Department cites are a familiar part of the Israeli experience and the Israeli debate. The Soviet Union, starting from a

different place and encountering different circumstances along the way, has been experimenting with reforms that represent a notable change from past practice: release of some political prisoners, the end of radio jamming, higher emigration figures and so on. These are the specifics the State Department duly acknowledges.

The State Department's country-by-country judgments have a value in focusing attention on things that need to be done, or done better, or not done. Everybody knows that the Israelis are in terrible trouble in the West Bank. They need to find a political way out. The Soviet Union needs to be encouraged to continue making more of the progress for which it is praised in this latest report.

What counts most, however, is the nature of the system. For Americans, it is an article of faith with much history behind it that a democracy can draw on the people to find its way. That Israel is at heart a democratic country remains its core strength. That the Soviet Union remains a state where a ruling elite still claims to be the font of power is the reason why any gains in human rights it does make must be considered fragile, suspect and reversible.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congressional Cowardice

Faced with ferocious public opposition, the House of Representatives capitulated on Tuesday and voted down the 51 percent raise that was to have lifted congressional pay to \$135,000 a year. Thus what Ralph Nader called a congressional "salary grab" was thwarted at the last minute.

Too bad Mr. Nader and his supporters didn't reckon the costs of not accepting this raise as carefully as those of allowing it.

● Congress loses a public raise but not its private income supplements, the corruptive special interest payments called honoraria.

● Federal judges, cabinet members and top-level civil servants have been denied needed increases, virtually guaranteeing further erosion in the quality of government.

● The method used to set congressional pay levels for the last 20 years is in ruins, probably beyond repair.

These are losses whose moral and financial damage far outweigh the \$25 million it would have taken to raise congressional pay.

It was Congress's own timidity, especially Speaker Jim Wright's, that finally doomed the raise. The public always hotly opposes salary increases for Congress; it is an irrational fact of Capitol Hill life. Yet previous Congresses and leaders have stood firm when it was essential. In 1977, for example, when houses refused to vote down a proposed 20 percent increase. The raise took effect and Congress passed a companion ethics bill.

That is what was supposed to happen this year. Indeed, Mr. Wright last fall took the lead in calling for a big pay increase and a simultaneous outlawing of honoraria, the speaking fees that members of Congress accept from special interests to supplement their \$89,500 salaries. Last year, according to Common Cause, members took almost \$10 million in such legalized bribes. Yet when the

public turned up the heat, Mr. Wright wilted. Everything turned on his vow to take that heat and prevent a House vote to reject the raises; it proved worthless.

Comments by some members suggest that Congress will now feel entitled to continue accepting honoraria because members did not get the expected pay increase. That is not just wrong, it is perverse. The public is entitled to a Congress that is not beholden to private, special-interest benefactors.

The members must either find the courage to raise their salaries openly or live on honoraria in the ether, a ben on honoraria is no bargaining chip; it is a simple, reasonable public demand for honorable behavior that Congress now ignores at its peril.

At the same time, Congress needs to un-couple its own pay scale from those of judges, cabinet members, senior civil servants and others who now must once again go without reasonable raises. Their needs should be judged separately, not be held hostage to misplaced public antipathy toward Congress.

As for the indirect method of raising congressional pay, Tuesday's defeat probably ends its usefulness. The current system, which included recommendations from a quadrennial commission and proposals by the president, was created to provide political cover for Congress. But no amount of cover can save a pay raise if Congress, frightened by the outcry, finally rejects it.

It is bad enough that inadequate pay makes Congress ever more a haven for wealthy legislators. Tuesday's vote does something still worse: it punishes thousands of other deserving federal officials and encourages a rotten system of extracurricular payments. Those are the costs of cowardice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ethics: A Shaky Start

This much can be said for the Bush administration's first ethics mistake: The president quickly fixed it. That was in welcome contrast to recent history — history which ensured that much attention would be paid to the disclosure forms of C. Boyden Gray, Mr. Bush's longtime counsel and the new administration's official outside on ethics.

As counsel to the vice president for eight years, Mr. Gray had two major outside involvements. He remained the paid chairman of a family-owned company called Summit Communications, which owns 16 radio stations and is in the cable television business. He was also an active investor on his own account. He had no legal obligation either to cut his ties with Summit or to insulate himself by putting his personal holdings in a blind trust, but those would have been the right things to do. An important aspect of ethics in government is the building of walls between an official's public duties and his private interests. That is what resignation from Summit and setting up a blind trust would have done.

Mr. Gray instead took less decisive measures. He says he was unaware of a White House policy (not a law) which forbade

officials from serving on company boards and which limited their outside earned (as distinct from investment) income. When Summit raised its directors' fees in 1987, however, he did arrange to have the income deferred in order, he has said, to avoid an appearance of impropriety. For the rest, Mr. Gray, who in the first Reagan term had an important role in the administration's regulatory efforts, relied on recusal to separate his public and private roles. He took himself out of decisions bearing not only on communications but also on the tobacco, oil and gas and computer industries as well.

Mr. Gray is not accused of having used his public position for private benefit. But when his own interests were at stake, he chose to rely on informal rather than structural arrangements. Even into the Bush administration he was saying that a blind trust was unnecessary, and that he could remain on the board of Summit (but not take income from it). It was only after his situation was described in The Washington Post and other newspapers that he backed down. This has not been an auspicious beginning for the main cop on the ethics beat.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

An Old Recipe for Paraguay

For 35 years Paraguay's politics have been marked by suppression of the critical press, of fledgling trade unionism and of dissidents themselves, with ups and downs in the level of cruelty according to international pressure. There has been no political evolution toward the longed-for democracy. Only the union of three circumstances has made possible Alfredo Stroessner's weakening, and thus his removal: the dictator's decrepitude (he was 76 and had skin cancer), the opposition of the Catholic hierarchy, which has been out in the open since 1985, and the Colorado Party's internal dissensions. The structure that begins to crumble. It remains to be seen whether General Andres Rodriguez aims to continue leading with what remains of that structure or whether, as he has promised, he intends to return sovereignty to the people.

The proof is quite easy, for there are no new recipes: There must be a clear-cut adoption of press freedom, political prisoners must be freed and political parties must be given back their dignity and their ability to operate. The army must return to its barracks. Then a general election must be called.

—El Pais (Madrid).

Alfredo Stroessner will not be much missed. Paraguay is known for providing a haven for fugitive Nazis, drug traffickers and ousted dictators. The guest list has included Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz death camp doctor, and Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza. Whether the new ruler plans to change this role isn't known.

—The Nashville Banner.

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Political Reform Won't Cure Poland's Economy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The roundtable talks that began Monday in Warsaw afford serious hope for political reform, but political reform is not enough for Poland today. This is the truth people are reluctant to face. Political reform can be imagined, but no one has a serious program for fundamental reform of Poland's economic and state structure.

Poland's crisis is the crisis of the whole Eastern bloc. Certainly it is a political crisis: The more openness, pluralism and genuine democracy the better. But the structural crisis will not be solved by free speech or free elections — not, at least, in the short term.

The East bloc countries all have had imposed on them central command management of industry, economy and state administration. This is not Stalinism; it is Leninism. It is fundamental to the existing conception of the system. But it does not work. What is to be done? What can be done?

The initial response in Poland, as in Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union itself, has been to make adjustments within the system that do not threaten the overall system — change without real change. This is done not only for ideological reasons but because there are grave practical obstacles to fundamental change.

How do you uncommand a command economy? How do you create price mechanisms within a system

which has never made use of the criterion of price? How do you evaluate non-labor inputs into production when, according to the theory on which the economy is ordered, the investment of labor determines value? How do you remake an unrealistic price structure, in a situation of chronic scarcities, without launching uncontrollable inflation?

John Elster of the University of Chicago wrote in October about China that "economic theory has nothing to say about the transition from communism to capitalism, nor is there any precedent from which [the Chinese] can learn." China's reformers, he said in the London Review of Books, do not know what they are doing or where they want to go — and "even if the leaders knew where they wanted to go, they would not know how to get there." The official metaphor for what is going on is "feeling the stones with one's feet in crossing the river." The Chinese are poetic realists.

The economic reforms undertaken in the Soviet Union have thus far made things worse. The head of the Economics Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Leonid Abalkin, says that significant improvement cannot be expected before 1995. In the meantime, things are worse because the changes being made tend to dis-

rupt the existing productive system, which, however badly, does function. Yugoslavia is the Communist country which, being free of Soviet domination, has gone furthest in trying to adapt decentralized management and realistic economic criteria to socialist principles. There are special problems in the Yugoslav case, of course, but more than two decades old, has chaotically failed. In the first three weeks of this year Yugoslavia experienced 18 percent inflation — not 18 percent, but 18 percent in three weeks. Last year inflation was 251 percent for the year — with one million unemployed in a total population of 23 million.

This writer was in Krakow two weeks ago, the center of Poland's historical culture — home of Jagiellonian University, which is older than Vienna and Heidelberg. Krakow is also a center of heavy industry. The city is swathed in choking smog; the infant mortality rate is half again that of the rest of Poland; buildings are filthy, disintegrating under pollution which the state scarcely attempts, or could afford, to control.

The Polish Academy of Sciences says that in the next five years 20 percent of the country's flora and fauna will perish of pollution. Life expectancy is falling. Polluting industries

are mostly uneconomic, irrelevant, a legacy of the Leninist-Stalinist obsession with heavy industry — making steel, cement, ships, coal and chemicals that no one wants to buy at economic prices. Meanwhile the people search the shops for such amenities as toilet paper, food is chronically short, in a naturally rich country which used to be an agricultural exporter.

How is this to change? Fiddling with price mechanisms, incentives and decentralization won't do it. Even if Poland's leaders were to renounce Marx and declare total conversion to capitalism, what could anyone do? The system, bad as it is, produces such goods as the country does produce. It employs people. It pays wages.

I simply do not know what the answer can be. Perhaps if Poland's frontiers were thrown totally open to foreign investors and entrepreneurs, to total penetration by Western capitalism, the eventual outcome would remake Poland's economy. But at what cost to Poland? Possibly something like that which happened as the West-European economies march toward 1992, and forces of relative dynamism prevail; patterns of power economic relations between East and West might reassert themselves. That is the optimistic scenario. The pessimistic scenario doesn't bear thinking about.

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Chemical Weapons: Adieu Taboo, Hello Terror

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — The chemical plant at Rabta, Libya, cannot be operated without more assistance from those who designed it and installed some of its highly sophisticated equipment. So the West's immediate goal should be to prevent Colonel Muammar Gadhafi from getting such help. But the Rabta plant is only the most striking manifestation of a much wider and more dangerous trend. The possession of toxic weapons, or materials to make them, has gained increasing acceptance in the international community even as the public outcry against them has grown.

The recent Paris conference on chemical weapons produced prominent calls for a banning of such weapons. But in the halls of the conference a number of countries sought to justify their possession of, or desire for, a chemical arsenal. Some said they needed such weapons because a neighboring state had them, or had nuclear weapons; others said they would not disarm unless every country in the world did the same. A French initiative a few months before the conference did not seem to help. Paris proposed that every country be entitled to possess chemical weapons, but that all first sign an international convention promising to reduce chemical weapons arsenals to zero within 10 years. The French position, along with the debates at the Paris conference, helped destroy some long-held taboos.

With the exception of the superpowers, most

countries used to say they did not possess and did not want to possess these abominable weapons. Yet the weapons have never been banned by any international treaty. The rearmaments were a matter of ethics, not of legal constraints. Now this taboo has been shattered.

Militarily, it has often been claimed that chemical weapons do not give belligerents any real advantage. Poison gas was not used during World War II, and even Iraq's limited use of it in the conflict with Iran showed the marginal effect of gas attacks in military operations. But if countries are entitled to keep "security stocks" of chemical weapons, as the French put it, then these weapons will find a place in the conventional military arsenals of a growing number of countries.

Finally, if one country, using poison gas, slaughters civilians in another, the victim is not supposed to retaliate in kind. Why not? Once again, there is no legal constraint. But there is a moral constraint dictated by the ethical conscience of the community of nations. But if a country accepts this moral constraint, why should it keep chemical "security stocks"?

Even as we witness a growing, possibly calamitous propensity to "go chemical," the Libyan affair points to another, revolting aspect of the

problem: chemical terrorism. The Libyans will attack neither Egypt, their powerful neighbor, nor Israel, which could retaliate with one of the 30 to 200 atomic bombs it reportedly has. But they might train terrorist squads in nerve gas use. The intelligence services of several NATO countries have stressed the increasing sophistication of the equipment, communications and materials used by terrorists in recent years. The recent Pan Am disaster is a case in point.

Considering that 6 milligrams of VX, the nerve gas in the U.S. arsenal, or a similar quantity of Sarin or Soman, which the Soviets produce, can kill a human in minutes, it is easy to imagine what even a single kamikaze terrorist could accomplish. A small vial containing 50 grams of nerve gas in liquid form could rapidly transform a city's central railway station into a tomb.

Washington is putting relentless pressure on its European allies to prevent Colonel Gadhafi from receiving additional assistance. U.S. diplomats, in warning their European counterparts about the Rabta chemical plant, have stressed the danger of terrorism.

Dangerous as Colonel Gadhafi may be, however, the Libyan case should not divert attention from the wider risk threatening the community of nations. "Security" cannot be obtained by building up stocks of poison gas.

International Herald Tribune.

Sihanouk's Turnabouts Don't Serve Cambodians

By Elizabeth Becker

PARIS — In his quest to establish himself as the undisputed leader of postwar Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk is undermining his position as the key to a settlement.

Until last autumn, he was the leading voice for an open, democratic government. He convinced the United States and other countries that the Khmer Rouge army threatened to launch a "new holocaust" once Vietnam withdrew. Now he is promoting the Khmer Rouge army more than its longtime patron, China.

Moreover, he is backing out of his commitment to finish negotiating a peace plan with Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-installed government. The international community has accepted that plan as the basis for a settlement of the 10-year-old war.

The prince's turnabouts raise serious questions about his grasp of the situation in Cambodia. Even if his reversals are primarily tactical, he risks outwitting himself.

The international community has fulfilled its responsibilities for a solution in Cambodia, with the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam and Thailand having sorted out their disagreements. The Soviet Union and China even published their agreement. Prince Sihanouk could exploit these changes to ensure that non-Communist Cambodians have a strong voice in the peace negotiations. Instead he is breaking the promising momentum for fear that the changes will improve the fortunes of his rival, Mr. Hun.

The prince, who claims to be the one political figure capable of uniting

Cambodia, has been thrown off balance by the increasing appeal and stature of the prime minister. Hun Sen has anchored his regime in unbending opposition to the Khmer Rouge and emulation of Mikhail Gorbachev's reform efforts. He chose his government between the peace talks and the distinguished non-Communist diplomat, Ambassador Hor Nam Hong.

The prince matched these moves with tactics which have contradicted the principles he pledged to follow. He is now demanding that the Khmer Rouge army be allowed to return to Phnom Penh as part of an army of "national reconciliation." China asks only that the army remain in place, along the Thai-Cambodian border, at the time of a cease-fire. The prince justifies his cooperation with the Khmer Rouge on the basis that their leader, Khieu Samphan, recently pledged his faction's unquestioning support to him.

If Prince Sihanouk believes this promise, his political judgment is suspect. If, as seems more likely, he is using the Khmer Rouge as a counterweight to Hun Sen, he is playing a dangerous game.

The prince's claim to be the sole figure capable of uniting Cambodians is damaged by his policy of shutting out all but a coterie of advisers. He imposed this isolation on himself to "avoid" unnecessary criticism from Cambodians, according to a member of his inner circle. This refusal to listen to others was one reason his former

top political chief last month endorsed Hun Sen's peace efforts.

Hun Sen, in turn, pulled off the sort of diplomatic coup that the prince is famous for by visiting Bangkok, until recently the seat of opposition to his rule. Prince Sihanouk then refused to meet with his rival.

The moment is fast approaching when he must decide if he can share power with a strong young partner — something he has rejected most of his life. It is the requirement for peace in Cambodia. Quisling or not, Hun Sen's government controls Cambodia under Vietnam's protection. The people fear the return of the Khmer Rouge above all. Those two facts dictate cooperation between the two men.

Yet Prince Sihanouk seems so intent on underestimating Hun Sen that he has resorted to personal insults, publicly ridiculing Hun Sen for having only one eye. (Hun Sen lost an eye fighting on the Communist side of the civil war — nominally headed by the prince.) Such personal animosity cuts deeper than outsiders often realize.

Prince Sihanouk has miscalculated. Hun Sen has staked out the high ground, becoming the main spokesman against the return of the Khmer Rouge and the leader most open to diverse opinions.

Prince Sihanouk should accept the power-sharing arrangement he drew up with Hun Sen, back when he underestimated the young Communist's abilities. He should bargain for better guarantees against the return of the

Khmer Rouge and for the return of democracy. To do otherwise invites civil war. In that case, with Hun Sen's army pitted against the Khmer Rouge, which side would the prince support?

The writer is author of "When the War Was Over," a history of the Cambodian revolution. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Bush's Way On Policy Is Welcome

By Jim Hefland

PARIS — Still struggling to establish itself, fitting the ground it stands in place. These and other journalistic epithets are being hurled at the Bush administration as it heads toward the three-week mark without having performed any foreign policy miracle.

For this reason, however, the deliberate pace that the Bush team has adopted in its foreign policy is more reassuring than alarming. He is right to figure out his way to complete a career and campaign to review of U.S. foreign policy and of American strategic posture rather than to fret over minutiae.

The incoming U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union is not as solidly based as all of the recent victory rhetoric about Ronald Reagan's foreign policy successes would have you believe. This is particularly true on arms control. I think John Newhouse makes the right criticism of the Reagan approach to dealing with the Russians in his important new book, "War and Peace in the Nuclear Age." Reagan's arms control position was incoherent. He got lost in a time, with little if any knowledge of what where he was heading, and it is the incoherence that the John Chiles and other parts of the press are pinning. At each stage, they felt a need to know what would happen next.

In fact they could never know.

Mr. Bush and his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, would never publicly accept his criticism of Mr. Reagan. But both are experienced and intelligent enough to recognize their own limitations.

They also cannot ignore the obvious that they are going to be more vulnerable to Soviet attack than when candidate Reagan accused the Carter administration of having created a "window of vulnerability." But they have to figure out how to deal with that reality.

Serendipitously, publication of Mr. Newhouse's comprehensive survey on decision-making on nuclear issues in Washington in the past half century coincides with the Bush strategic review, and the recent Moscow conference in which former U.S. and Soviet officials reviewed their actions in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. A new strategic thinking is being sought, a strategic policy could do more than to study the conclusions of Mr. Newhouse's work and of the Moscow conference.

Although Mr. Newhouse, a staff writer for The New Yorker, served briefly as an arms control official in the Carter administration, he is as harsh in his criticisms of Democrats as he is of Republicans. His nuclear age presidential hero is in fact Dwight Eisenhower, who arrived in office without anything to prove to anyone and already skeptical of the self-serving intelligence and analysis that the military and the government's other bureaucracies would be feeding him.

Mr. Bush is succeeding himself with deeply experienced foreign policy professionals at the White House who know a lot, but who also know how much they don't know, and who know how much is unknown about Soviet capabilities and intentions. That may save them from the exaggerations and imbalances that characterized the policy made by the true believers of the Carter and Reagan years.

This strain of agnosticism replacing policy-through-belief may be of use in distinguishing the Bush team from the Reaganites than the deficits about labels — "conservative vs. pragmatic" or "establishment vs. outsider." The Bush team is unlikely to accept fully that the Soviets are as weak and evil as they were portrayed in the first Weinberger-dominated Reagan years, or as sincere and cooperative as the Soviets came to be in the Bush-dominated Reagan years.

True believers like Casper Weinberger appear to want to back the Soviets into a corner and force them to accept U.S. diktats. But as Dean Rusk points out in reviewing the Cuban missile crisis for Mr. Newhouse, cutting off an enemy's line of retreat in the nuclear age has become an unworkable tactic. He cites the Chinese proverb that wise rulers "build golden bridges" behind a powerful enemy.

This agnostic White House is likely to produce a much steadier and more coherent policy outline, with Mr. Bush filling in the details himself as situations develop. He will thereby run the risk of being tagged "reactive." But that is a small penalty to pay for achieving the realistic and consistent nuclear policy framework that the United States has lacked for more than a decade.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Romans Rampage

ROME — Five hundred unemployed workmen, accompanied by enormous crowds, paraded the streets this afternoon (Feb. 9), smashing shop windows and doing great damage to property. All houses were hastily boarded up, and many persons seriously wounded. The riot was finally quelled by the military and over 100 arrests made. Order is now restored everywhere. Within the last year misery has been steadily increasing in Rome, and at present is more widespread than has ever been known since the city became the capital of Italy.

1914: Tango Challenged

PARIS — Great concern exists among devotees of the tango. The first blow at the Argentine dance was the anathema which the ecclesiastical authorities pronounced against it. But an even greater danger has arisen to menace its all-triumphant vogue,

for a new and what will be for most people an equally exotic dance appears likely to supplant it: an old Venetian folk dance, the "Furlana." The partners remain at arm's length and never come in closer proximity than when they join hands. There is a vague suggestion of the "dip" made in the tango in a kind of frolicking courtship, but this is almost the only resemblance between the two.

1939: Negrin Flees Spain

LE PERTHUS — The Spanish Republican government quit Catalonia and fled to France today (Feb. 8). The signal for the abandonment of all resistance by the Loyalist government to Franco in Northern Spain was the arrival of Prime Minister Juan Negrin at Le Perthus this afternoon. The Spanish Prime Minister crossed the frontier exactly at 2:15 p.m. A farewell shout of "viva" given by the Spanish soldiers at their frontier post as the Prime Minister's car rode out of Spanish territory.

OPINION

You May Not Have Heard
The Last of the '88 Loser

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, the party of William Jennings Bryan and Adlai Stevenson, might do it again. Some Democrats believe 1992 could be a trip down memory lane with Michael Dukakis.

Even before Kitty Dukakis's latest troubles, it probably seemed improbable that he would run again — as he did, successfully, after losing the Massachusetts governorship. Surely Democrats

There are serious Democrats who know Michael Dukakis and know their party's nominating process and say: Do not underestimate his tenacity or its peculiarity.

would not nominate him again. Some Democrats are not so sure. Losing with Mr. Dukakis was not, as exciting moral crusade. And in 1988 Democrats were denied "the Adlai Stevenson consolation." Democrats who were "madly for Adlai" in 1952 and 1956 could say each time, "At least our stylish hero won an aesthetic victory."

Mr. Dukakis made George Bush the first presidential candidate in the history of polling to have a net disapproval rating at some point in an election year and still win. Mr. Bush won because in 11 months Mr. Dukakis managed to go from a 4-to-1 approval rating to a decisive defeat. Surely, you say, Democrats have learned. There are serious Democrats who know Mr. Dukakis and know their party's nominating process and who say: Do not underestimate his tenacity or its peculiarity.

The nominating process has its own inner logic and momentum. The Democratic Party is now essentially a party of blacks and white liberals who are disproportionately public employees. Since the election, Senate Democrats have chosen as their leader a Northeastern liberal (George Mitchell of Maine), and a black Washington lobbyist, Ron Brown, has captured the party chairmanship. Jesse Jackson probably will lead in preference polls for the Democratic nomination as late as early winter, 1991. If Mr. Dukakis runs, he probably will be second, far in front of whoever is third, in part because of name recognition.

President Bush and many members of his cabinet are treating Mr. Jackson as leader of his party, mischievously making sure that his political weight increases. These Republicans are not political rookies. As Horace Busby notes,

Mr. Bush is the first president to have served as chairman of his party, and his cabinet includes his campaign manager (James Baker), his early campaign adviser (Nicholas Brady), one of his prominent rivals for the nomination (Jack Kemp) and the wife of another rival (Elizabeth Dole). When they meet with Mr. Jackson as though he were the leader of the loyal opposition, they know they are sowing trouble for the loyal opposition.

Mr. Jackson will have a third or so of the party behind him and, if there are two or more white candidates on Super Tuesday (if there is a Super Tuesday), he may win that event. He now has such political weight that by early April 1992 the anti-Jackson vote is apt to swing toward a single candidate. That is what doomed Al Gore's 1988 candidacy. In the New York primary, he found himself standing in the disappearing middle, getting just 10 percent as Mr. Dukakis became Mr. Not Jackson.

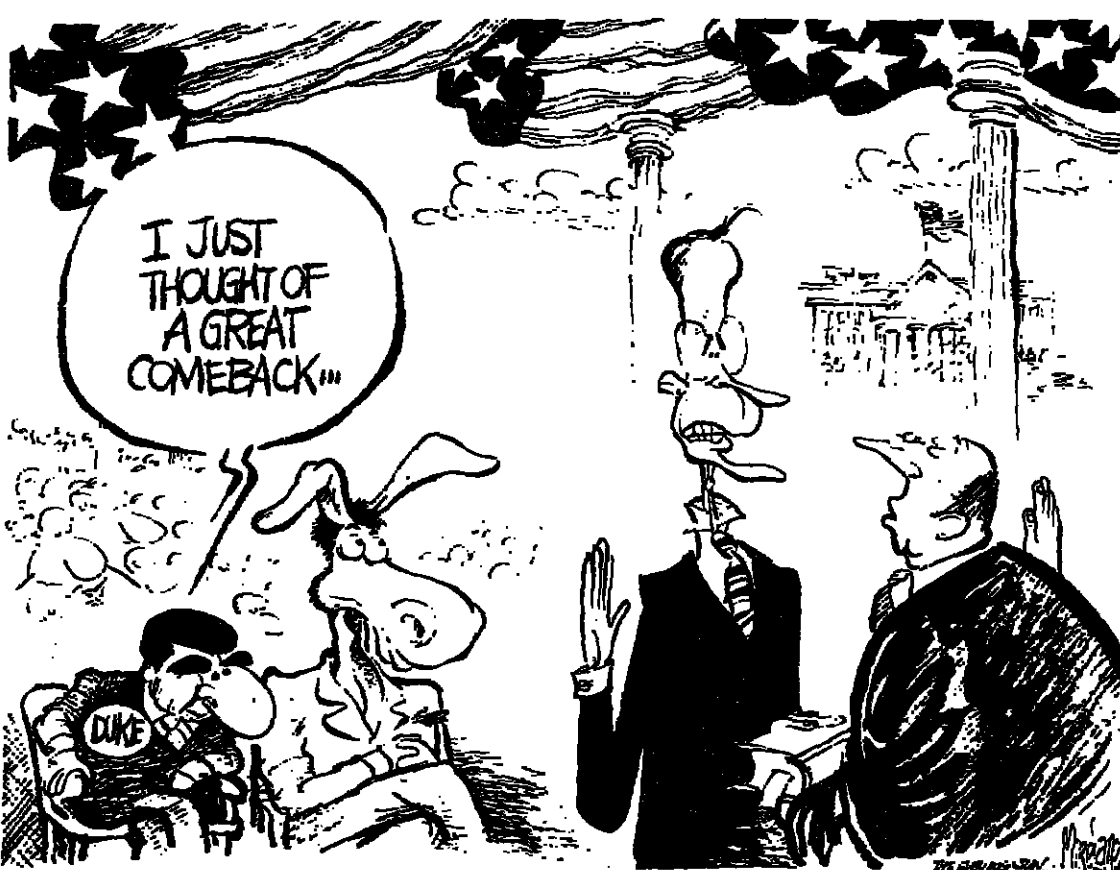
Could Mr. Dukakis do it again? The party's supposed stars — Governor Mario Cuomo, Senators Bill Bradley, Sam Nunn and Charles Robb — again might not enter the race. Already some Democrats are saying, yet again, that the party's message is fine but a bigger turnout is the key to victory.

In 1988, voter turnout was the lowest percentage since 1924. But Ruy A. Teixeira, writing in Public Opinion, shows that even if you assume, wildly, that blacks and Hispanics, who had lower turnout rates than whites, had a turnout rate 10 points higher than whites in 1988, Mr. Dukakis would have gained only 4.3 million votes. He lost by 6.9 million. And one survey of voters and nonvoters

shows that if every eligible American had voted, Mr. Bush's victory would have been even more decisive.

Voters under 30 are today the most Republican voters. In 1988, 40 percent of all non-hyphen voters were under 30, and surveys indicate that these young non-hyphen voters were even more pro-Bush than those who voted.

But the 1990 elections are apt to boost Democratic confidence. Stuart Rothenberg writes (also in Public Opinion) that only once since the Civil War has the



party holding the presidency gained House seats in off-year voting. And although Democrats have a five-seat Senate majority, more Republicans than Democrats (18-16) are up in 1990. Republicans have had net gains in the Senate in only two of the last nine elections (1978 and 1980) and probably will decline in 1990.

So Democrats, including Mr. Dukakis, may feel a sense of confidence as they think: Thomas Jefferson was the only sitting vice president to be elected

president and then win re-election, and Mr. Bush is no Jefferson. True. But trust the Democrats to find a way to make an opponent seem like Jefferson.

Say what you will in disparagement of Mr. Dukakis in 1988 he did what supposedly stronger Democrats did not do. He ran. Unless new candidates representing other constituencies come forward, and there is no guarantee that they will, the party's immediate future may resemble its recent past.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Yes, Blacks Are Different:
They Aren't From Europe

By Courtland Milloy

WASHINGTON — The observance of Black History Month has grown in scope and depth in America since its inception as Negro History Week in 1926. Special programs, speakers and performances have enhanced the learning experiences of blacks and whites and helped keep the cultural history of black Americans alive.

But culture needs to do more than stay alive; it must thrive. Given the needs of black people today, a month

MEANWHILE

of black history becomes a mere taste of honey. What is required now is a full-course cultural meal.

The menu: Afro-centric education in America's schools, churches, prisons, welfare counseling offices and homes. The numerous analysts of the trauma facing black America, including murder, drug abuse and poor health, reveal from virtually every source that poor self-esteem is at the heart of the matter. Thus, educating black people to come to grips with who they are and where they come from must become a priority for any group or institution seeking to uplift the race.

Black people must know that their differences from people of European origin go deeper than mere skin color. This is not to question equality among the races but to point out that blacks should embrace, not be ashamed of, their African heritage.

"Afro-centric means looking at the world from an African point of view, incorporating the thinking, perceptions, priorities and values of African

people into our education," says Frederick Phillips, director of the Progressive Life Center, a Washington-based psychiatric institute that focuses on problems of young black boys and girls. "The importance of Afro-centricity is that it begins to let us know that we, as black Americans, are normal in the context of African people, that we may be more animated, more aggressive, have different taste in colors, clothes, foods and hairstyles than whites, but that it is O.K."

Mr. Phillips is just one of a growing number of black scholars, clergy, physicians and historians on the forefront of the drive to incorporate Afro-centricity completely into the lives of black people. In Mount Rainier, Maryland, Adisa Maina Omar, national representative of the African Unification Movement, has an impressive Afro-centric educational program. A Washington group called Black Seeds produces an invaluable historical calendar and other Afro-centric learning materials. Scholars like John Henrik Clark and M. M. Akbar emphasize in their writing, and speeches the importance of black Americans understanding that their history did not begin in America — and that blacks shun themselves by not understanding their links to the great kings and queens of Africa. "The implications are profound," Mr. Phillips says. "To understand the African world view is to understand much about why black people are the way they are, why 'call and response' may be a more effective way of teaching for us, why learning by modeling as opposed to learning by rote is more natural for us than for Europeans. It is not to say that one is better than the other, but to acknowledge that we are different."

When the late historian Carter G. Woodson wrote his 1933 book "Miseducation of the Negro" (published again in 1970), he outlined a crisis in the poor self-perception that blacks had of themselves, a crisis that required revolutionary changes to rectify. His call for a week of commemorations was a start; subsequent movement into a black history month was progress.

Now the time has come for blacks to take a quantum leap into the next phase: the incorporation of Afro-centricity into all aspects of black life — every day, every week and every month of every year.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Offered Hand to Hanoi?

In his inaugural address, President George Bush implied that partisan squabbling was at the root of the Vietnam disaster and the ensuing, and still unresolved, political and moral crisis.

Americans are still making ideological hay out of Vietnam's economic problems — nearly two decades after obliterating that country's physical, intellectual and ecological infrastructure, and contributing not a nickel to its recovery.

If President Bush wants to heal some remaining wounds, he might begin with efforts to repair the half-million hectares (1.25 million acres) of the Vietnamese landscape defoliated by chemical warfare (yes, that's the correct term) and still largely barren.

After the Red Army departs from Afghanistan, and the Kabul regime collapses, we'll see whether the Soviets honor their professed commitment to the

Afghans of \$600 million in postwar rehabilitation grants. If they do, it will be indicative of who is ready for reconciliation and who is not.

ALAN POTKIN, Paris.

Hanoi Is the Prime Enemy

Regarding "No Deals With the Butchers of Cambodia" (Opinion, Jan. 11):

As a survivor of the Vietnam War and of the "Killing Fields," I would like to voice my opinion that it is fine to blame the Khmer Rouge for the agony of the Cambodians, but not when it serves the Communists who occupy that country. Cambodians of all ideologies must revolt against these invaders, with or without the Khmer Rouge.

A full troop withdrawal now, in 1989, would benefit Vietnam. It would have to be under international supervision, of course. The recently publicized withdraw-

al has been nothing more than a show. Coverly, Vietnam's armed forces have been infiltrating Heng Samrin's army.

BUNROEUN THACH, Honolulu.

A Step in the Antarctic

Regarding "Cousteau Fears Antarctic Exploitation" (Q&A, Jan. 9):

We agree with Jacques Cousteau's concerns. However, we take exception to his statement that the signatories to the Mineral Resources Convention agreed "last June to open up the continent to mineral exploitation."

Antarctica was always completely open to mineral exploitation. This agreement has put conditions on exploitation and a ban, albeit temporary, on exploitation.

It may be wishful thinking to believe that miners are going to "put on gloves." Nevertheless, they have im-

posed restrictions — which involve additional expense — upon themselves. This, at least, is encouraging.

WOLFGANG E. BURHENNE and E.A. MICHOS-EDERER.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Bonn.

Gasoline Tax Benefits

The seriousness of the budget balancing problems President George Bush will encounter reminds me of an observation I made this summer while driving through the United States.

The price of gasoline everywhere appeared completely out of line, on the low side, with all other costs: car rental, public transportation, hotel rooms, amusement parks, medical care etc.

A federal gasoline tax of 50 cents a gallon (about 12 cents a liter) would

encourage the use of car pools and public transportation, lessening mileage driven, gasoline consumed and oil imported. Gasoline prices, tax included, would then just about reach the level of West Germany (the lowest in Europe). Such a measure would, of course, help a great deal to balance the budget and reduce the trade deficit.

GERARD MONTAGUE, Puteaux, France.

A Durable U.S. Minister

Your report "Rabb's Eventful Years in Italy" (Jan. 31) describes Maxwell Rabb as the longest-serving U.S. ambassador to Italy. George Perkins Marsh, the first American minister to Italy, served successively in Turin, Florence and Rome from 1861 to 1882.

DAVID LOWENTHAL, Harrow on the Hill, England.

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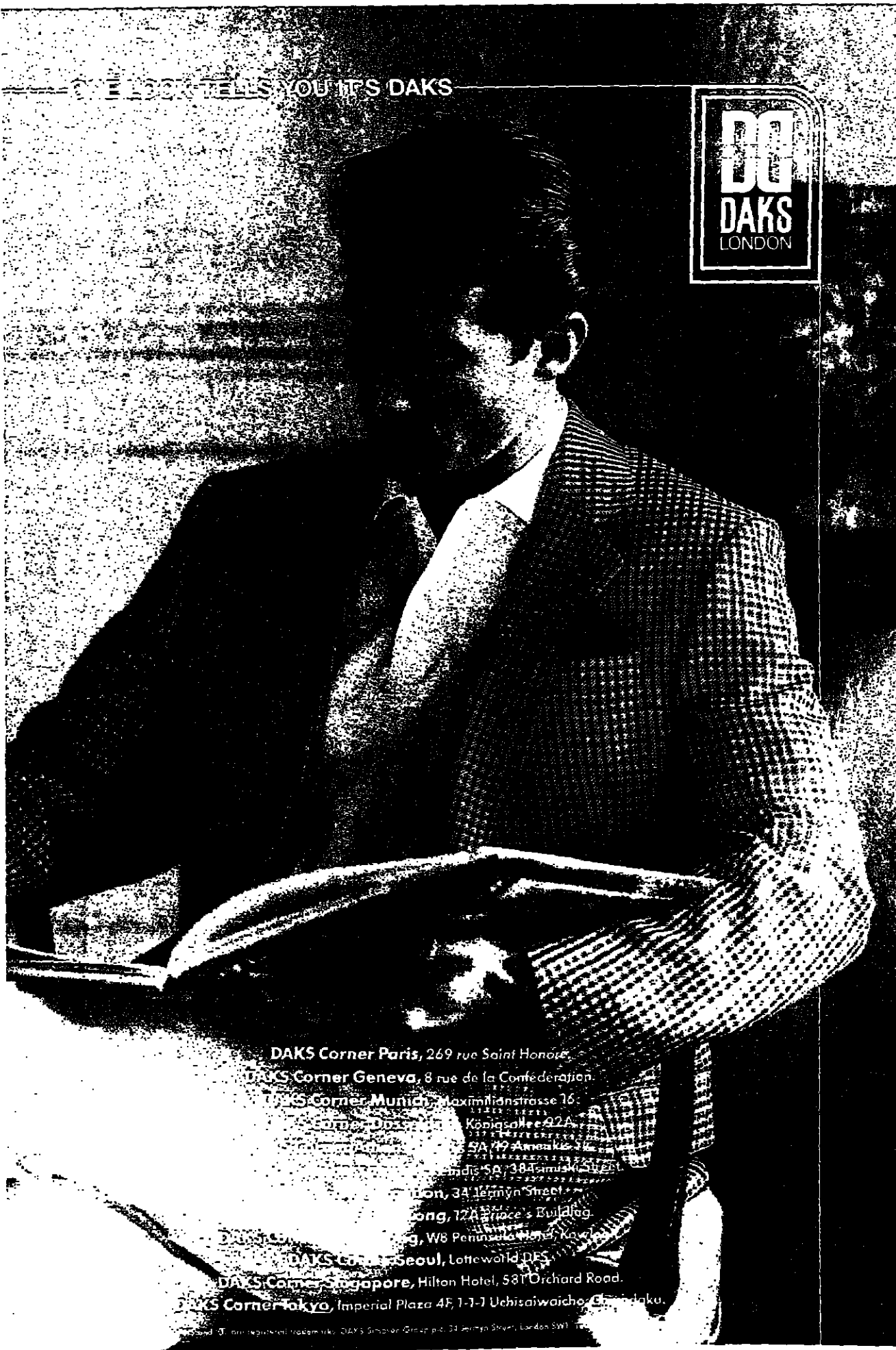
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France, Moving Closer to NATO, Seeks to Join New Network

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a major move toward fuller military cooperation with NATO, France has decided to seek participation in an electronic air-defense and battle-management system that the alliance plans to build over the next two decades at a cost expected to exceed \$10 billion.

The network, known as the Air Control and Communication System, dwarfs any previous NATO collective military project. Allied governments anticipate few political objections because the system is defensive and thus not a threat to Warsaw Pact forces.

Observers said that French military and industrial participation would represent a significant expansion of France's operational ties with the Western alliance. Since France removed its armed forces from the military command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1966, it has improvised

limited teamwork with its allies but has refused institutional links.

France hopes to preserve a distinction between the new network's intelligence gathering role and any programmed military response. This would be politically face-saving for France's Gaullist policy of military independence, although it begs questions inherent in the advanced, rapid technologies to be utilized by the system.

Using it, NATO-run radars and computers will track enemy aircraft, then guide allied interceptors into combat position. In addition, the system is intended to mesh with new electronic command-and-control nets for Western ground forces.

"The point of our negotiations is to innovate in NATO's structure so that France and NATO can get the benefits of cooperation in this field, with France keeping political control over its own military commitments," a presidential aide said Wednesday. He confirmed a report in Liberation, a Paris newspaper, that President François Mitterrand

last week ordered the ministers of defense and foreign affairs to begin talks on the subject. They are expected to last several months.

French industrialists seeking participation have stressed the potential for major national economic benefits. Military planners have said that France cannot develop a comparable program on its own. Observers said NATO would gain from French funding and the use of French technology and facilities to get maximum coverage of European airspace.

France's Socialist government, officials said, anticipates no domestic controversy over the plan, save perhaps for objections from the Communist party and a handful of old-line Gaullists.

Most important, these officials said, the system presents an opportunity to introduce more flexibility in NATO's institutional framework, giving more scope for national independence. This trend, they said, could foster a stronger Euro-

pean voice in the decisions and work of the Western alliance.

The French approach, according to a Foreign Ministry official, centers on the creation of a separate agency inside NATO to develop and operate the air-defense network. The agency, already in existence on a temporary basis, would technically be under the jurisdiction of the NATO council, comprised of NATO foreign ministers, and thus not take orders solely from the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, NATO's top officer.

Technically, these issues — the amount of French investment and extent of operational "interfacing" with NATO command systems — can be postponed to later stages in system development.

But a French presidential aide indicated that France already has a mind a working formula: "What we want is to share intelligence fully, but keeping it a French decision about when to order a French aircraft into combat."

Exactly this arrangement has existed for years at sea because the French navy was among the first to install the electronic command-and-control system, known as Link 11, that is used by NATO ships.

Information from radars, satellites and other means of detection are collected and then processed by computers simultaneously in all the ships in the Link 11 network, so this advanced reconnaissance — basically the same as the new NATO system — makes it impossible for one nation to retain control of its electronic intelligence.

In the current system of early-warning radars, which the new system will replace, France shares only part of its information with its allies and in turn is denied access to some highly classified NATO electronic intelligence.

In the late 1970s, NATO, anticipating the need for a fuller French role in the system, changed its organizational framework so that France could say that air defense came under the alliance's political

wing, even though it is treated in practice as a military matter.

As part of its military independence, France did not join the NATO group that bought and operated airborne early-warning aircraft, but France then bought the same model of AWACs planes for its own air force.

But French teams have been involved in planning the new system, with its closer operational integration, since the early 1980s. Discussions in France about the next steps lapsed during 1987-8, a period when major diplomatic initiatives were stalled because power was shared by a Socialist president and a conservative prime minister.

French industrialists, notably at Thomson, France's only major military electronics manufacturer, had sought an early decision, arguing that delay reduced French input as to the political and operational architecture of the system and jeopardized French industry's prospects of getting NATO contracts.

POLAND: Strikers Defy Entente

(Continued from Page 1)

brink of an abyss," Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski warned in a recent speech. He added: "The biggest threat for the Polish economy and also for Poland's existence as a nation state is the overwhelming pressure on wages. If this pressure continues for another few months, then we all, all of us, will be headed for disaster."

A joint effort by Solidarity and the government to halt the inflationary spiral is expected to be one of the key goals of the roundtable talks launched Monday. But economists from both sides say that stopping the anarchic struggle for wage increases and restoring order to the empty shelves of shops will be a slow and difficult process that may be disrupted before it starts by the growing unrest.

"We have to move in an evolutionary way," said Andrzej Wielowieyski, a leading opposition economist and delegate to the roundtable talks. "That means persuading people to be patient. We have to tell them that we will preserve their present standard of living but that we can't eliminate the injustices that already exist because of different incomes and prices."

Already, shopping has become a severe hardship for many consumers. Though basic foods are still widely available, durable consumer goods like furniture, clothing and household appliances are almost impossible to obtain.

In Bielsko-Biala, a city near the Czechoslovak border, a new department store opened its doors not long before Christmas only to be stormed by a mob of buyers so panicked that some ripped open bars off the store's windows. Within days its merchandise had been all but cleaned out, with much of it appearing for resale in local flea markets at vastly inflated prices.

"There is a shortage of everything. Instead of a market, only the minister remains," said Marcin Nurkowski, the minister of domestic trade, in an interview published in the weekly Przegląd Tygodniowy. "The reason for this is that a couple of months ago all the dams burst on the flow of money. A river of mon-

ey is flowing on the market. And all of this will come back to haunting us in the future."

One way to counter the huge flow of money to wage earners would be to drastically raise high prices. But Mr. Rakowski's government, conceding that it does have the political strength to take such a step, has planned to hold food price increases to only 15 percent this year, even though that will necessitate at least a 60 percent increase in subsidies. At the same time, it has planned a series of tax reductions to siphon excess money out of consumers' pockets.

For the last month, for example, the state savings bank has been tempting Poles to make six-month deposits of at least 50,000 zlotys, about \$95, by offering a bonus prize of 50 million zlotys. The bank is that the interest rate on the deposits is only 12 percent, much less than the thousands of percent that have taken up the offer. The bank has lost 30 percent of the money over the six months.

Authorities have also moved to sell scarce Polish-built cars to the highest bidders at public auctions. A law has been sent to parliament removing most controls on foreign currency transactions so that foreigners can freely invest their money in Poland and send their investments in the form of chains of stores selling goods for hard currency.

But Solidarity's economists say that the government has misjudged even these weak measures by giving in to pressures to give billions more in zlotys into the pockets of consumers. They say that the only way to counter the growth of inflation is to set up a system of "collective agreements" governing wage increases for workers.

At the same time, the opposition experts acknowledge that many Poles are going to have to sacrifice if the inflationary spiral is to be halted.

"Someone is going to have to say bluntly to people that the value of their money is going to have to be diminished," said Ryszard Bugaj, a member of the government's economic negotiating group. "Otherwise we are going to face a real danger of hyperinflation."

Spain Starts to Take Up Its NATO Role

By Edward Cody

MADRID — With a controversy over the expulsion of a U.S. fighter wing finally behind it, Spain has begun to take its place in the post-war system of Western military alliances.

The new Spanish role has grown more from a desire to integrate with its European neighbors than from a conviction that the U.S.-led Atlantic alliance is necessary to meet Soviet threats, Spanish and other officials say.

But whatever its motives and

limits, the contribution of Spain will mean that its land, air, sea and surrounding seas are formally anchored in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, according to these officials.

Spain's limited military role in NATO was defined in principle in November in Brussels, six years after Madrid signed into the Atlantic alliance and two years after its membership was approved by Spanish voters in a referendum. Negotiations have now begun with separate NATO commands on more detailed accords specifying the mission of the Spanish military in time of crisis, the officials said.

Also in November, Spain was ushered along with neighboring Portugal into the Western European Union, the military alliance grouping European nations without the United States.

A Spanish official said that the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González regarded the West European Union as a good forum for promoting the "European pillar" in Western defenses outside U.S.-led NATO groups.

Although there was no formal link, Spain's two significant steps into the Western defense system became possible only after agreement was reached with the United States on a new eight-year pact covering U.S. military bases in Spain.

The accord, reached after 18 months of difficult negotiations, was signed after Washington reluc-

tantly agreed in January to withdraw the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing from Torrejon Air Base near Madrid.

Withdrawal of the 72 U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, now to be based in Italy, was regarded as a serious symbolic loss to U.S. presence overseas at a time when base agreements elsewhere also were under negotiation. But the 12 other U.S. military installations in Spain, including a key naval base at Rota, on the Atlantic coast, and an important air training base at Zaragoza, were allowed to stay.

In addition, the government reportedly agreed to fudge its ban on nuclear weapons by forgoing the right to ask about weapons aboard U.S. submarines serviced at Rota. This allowed Washington to preserve its policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear arms aboard U.S. ships docking abroad.

According to U.S. and Spanish sources, the base negotiations were made more difficult than necessary by the failure of senior U.S. officials in Madrid and in Washington to realize that the Spanish government was firm in insisting from the beginning that the F-16s would have to leave Torrejon.

While the U.S. officials believed this Spanish demand was only a negotiating tactic, the sources said, Mr. González regarded it as the minimum fulfillment of a pledge to reduce U.S. forces in Spain.

Mr. González won power in 1982 on an anti-NATO platform only

six months after the preceding government had taken Spain into NATO. He made continued Spanish membership contingent on the 1986 referendum. The pledge on reducing the U.S. military presence was made during the referendum.

Since Spanish voters gave their approval, he has sought to make the Spanish NATO membership active without putting Spanish troops under NATO's integrated command or violating a renunciation of nuclear arms. As a result, Spain seems headed for a NATO role more integrated than that of France but less than total.

Unlike their French counterparts, Spanish ministers attend meetings of the Atlantic Council, the Defense Planning Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group. But like France since 1966, Spain has refused to put its military under NATO's integrated command.

In the recently concluded accord with NATO, Spain pledged to contribute to Western defenses in six areas. Summed up, an official said, they amount to air, sea and land defense of Spanish territory and the Strait of Gibraltar along with use of Spanish soil as a NATO logistics and staging platform.

Military experts said that the Spanish Air Force, which has bought 72 U.S.-made F-18s, and the nation's up-to-date navy are regarded as significant additions to NATO forces, particularly to protect the Strait of Gibraltar, the western Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic.

Disputed Missile Plan Is Suspended by Bonn

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl suspended development of a conventionally armed short-range rocket Wednesday after press reports about the weapon threatened a public outcry.

A government announcement said that Mr. Kohl and Defense Minister Rupert Scholz decided to suspend the project "in view of the positive disarmament signals from the Warsaw Pact since last December and in view of the beginning of the Vienna conference on conventional weapons controls."

The announcement added that the project would not be abandoned entirely until the end of the new East-West negotiations opening in Vienna next month on reducing conventional forces in Europe.

The "positive signals" apparently referred to the Soviet announcement of a unilateral withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Eastern Europe, followed by East Germany's announcement of a unilateral reduction in the size of its army.

The Bonn announcement, however, followed by less than 12 hours the airing of a television report that said that the proposed missile, code-named KOLAS after the German acronym for "conventional air attack system," would be capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Spokesmen for the Social Demo-

cratic Party took up the attack, saying that this was the first missile designed by West Germany since World War II and linking it to the projected upgrading of NATO short-range nuclear weapons, which has become a highly charged issue in West Germany.

Though by all accounts the missile was intended as a nonnuclear weapon and had no connection to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "modernization," the quick suspension of the project was seen by diplomats as demonstrating the stormy atmosphere in Bonn.

The mood is seen as largely the result of a sharp lowering of the public perception of the threat from the Soviet bloc, combined with a growing resentment over the extent of allied presence in West Germany, the unilateral reductions by Moscow and East Berlin and the furor over shady German arms exports to the Third World.

East Germany famed the resistance Wednesday by declaring that the proposed weapon was "a provocation against the Vienna disarmament talks."

The KOLAS missile was first discussed in 1982 as part of the NATO doctrine of "follow-on forces attack," which calls for disruption of an enemy attack by striking at airports and other strategic targets behind enemy lines.

In 1985, the government commissioned a feasibility study by the Munich-based aerospace group Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, which brought in the U.S. firm Martin Marietta Corp.

The missile was intended as a successor to German Pershing-1A missiles, which carried U.S. nuclear warheads. But after the U.S.-Soviet treaty banning medium-range missiles was signed, Bonn changed its plans for a conventionally armed missile with a range of less than 500 kilometers (300 miles).

— SERGE SCHMEMMANN

AFGHAN: Soviets Hunter Down

(Continued from Page 1)

with a smile. "That plane would come to a stop, sink three inches into the roadbed and never move another inch." And he added: "Maybe it's for helicopters."

Only a few weeks ago a Russian acquaintance said with determination: "We may be leaving here, but it won't be like you Americans — on the skirts of helicopters."

Helicopter chills are not the only image of the U.S. experience in the Vietnam War that run through Soviet minds these days.

"We were like the Americans in Vietnam," one Soviet said quietly last week. "We thought this regime had everything — the guns, the organization, the training. How could they lose against a bunch of disorganized guerrillas?"

He added: "It was a lot of wishful thinking. Throughout the war, the KGB was always reporting a true picture back to Moscow. The army, for whatever reason, was al-

ways painting things twice as black as they were. And the diplomats — for them, everything was gray. Everybody sees what he wants to see."

Meanwhile, the remaining Afghans watch with a sense of melancholy as all that they built around Kabul during the past nine years is abandoned, and in some cases destroyed.

One Russian spoke sadly of the fate of the dogs that had been pets to troops on the dusty, wind-swept bases around the Kabul airport. "The dogs, he said, had names like 'Going Home' and 'Time for a Change.' Like the folk songs and poetry that constantly blared from loudspeakers at bases, they evoked the sadness of the common soldier at being away from home."

Now the loudspeakers are silent, but so are the dogs. As soon as the Soviet troops left, the Afghans came in and shot the dogs, the Russian said with a tinge of sadness.

"I guess they didn't want them roaming around," he said.

IRAQ: Hussein Reportedly Foiled Bid to Depose Him

(Continued from Page 1)

units or dissident groups to overthrow or assassinate him.

"The Republican Guards are the forces that are supposed to protect Saddam from the rest of the army, so if they were involved, it would be very serious indeed," one Iraq specialist said.

In Damascus, where several dissident groups supported by Syria and Iran are meeting to try to form a united opposition front, members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party released last week a list of dozens of senior military and civilian officials

who they said had been executed since Dec. 20.

"Everyone has long suspected that there was a lot of dissent within the army but that it was being held in check by the war," one diplomat who is familiar with Iraq said, referring to the eight-year Gulf War between Iran and Iraq.

"The question always was what would happen after the war," the diplomat said.

"Knowing about the discontent, Saddam may have moved against potential rivals and opponents first," the diplomat added.

Whatever the explanation, the

coup attempt itself appears to have been short-lived and easily suppressed, according to diplomats and other sources.

According to the senior Arab intelligence official, the figure of 200 executions cited by dissident sources is almost certainly exaggerated.

The source said there have been some executions but that, according to preliminary intelligence reports, the officers arrested and shot in the aftermath of the coup attempt numbered "only several eight," all generals or colonels.

Army Day, which is celebrated in Iraq every Jan. 6, was canceled this year without explanation. But apart from that there have been no outward signs of trouble.

"Saddam seems to have contained this," the Arab intelligence official said. "His power is not threatened."

The Gulf War built up a \$70 billion debt in Iraq and took the lives of more than 160,000 Iraqis, by official count. While there is enormous relief in Iraq over the end of the fighting, the task of reconstruction is already said to have run into snags.

To deal with the war debt, Baghdad is trying to shrug off its socialist constraints through the easing of price controls and the privatization of a number of state-run industries, especially in the agricultural and service sectors. However, Iraqis have been slow to respond, and privatization so far has relied only in soaring inflation.

Unemployment is also expected to rise as soldiers are demobilized. During the years that the men were away at the front, women moved into the work force in large numbers.

Now Iraq faces a dilemma of either forcing these women to return to their homes or of finding jobs for a suddenly enlarged work force, diplomats said. Either choice, they added, is likely to generate discontent.

Mr. Hussein, a civilian who has no natural power base within the armed forces, must also face the question of what to do with one of the world's largest armies now that the war is over, a Western military analyst said.

"The military has always represented the only viable threat to Hussein's regime," the analyst said, "and controlling that threat has always been his greatest challenge."

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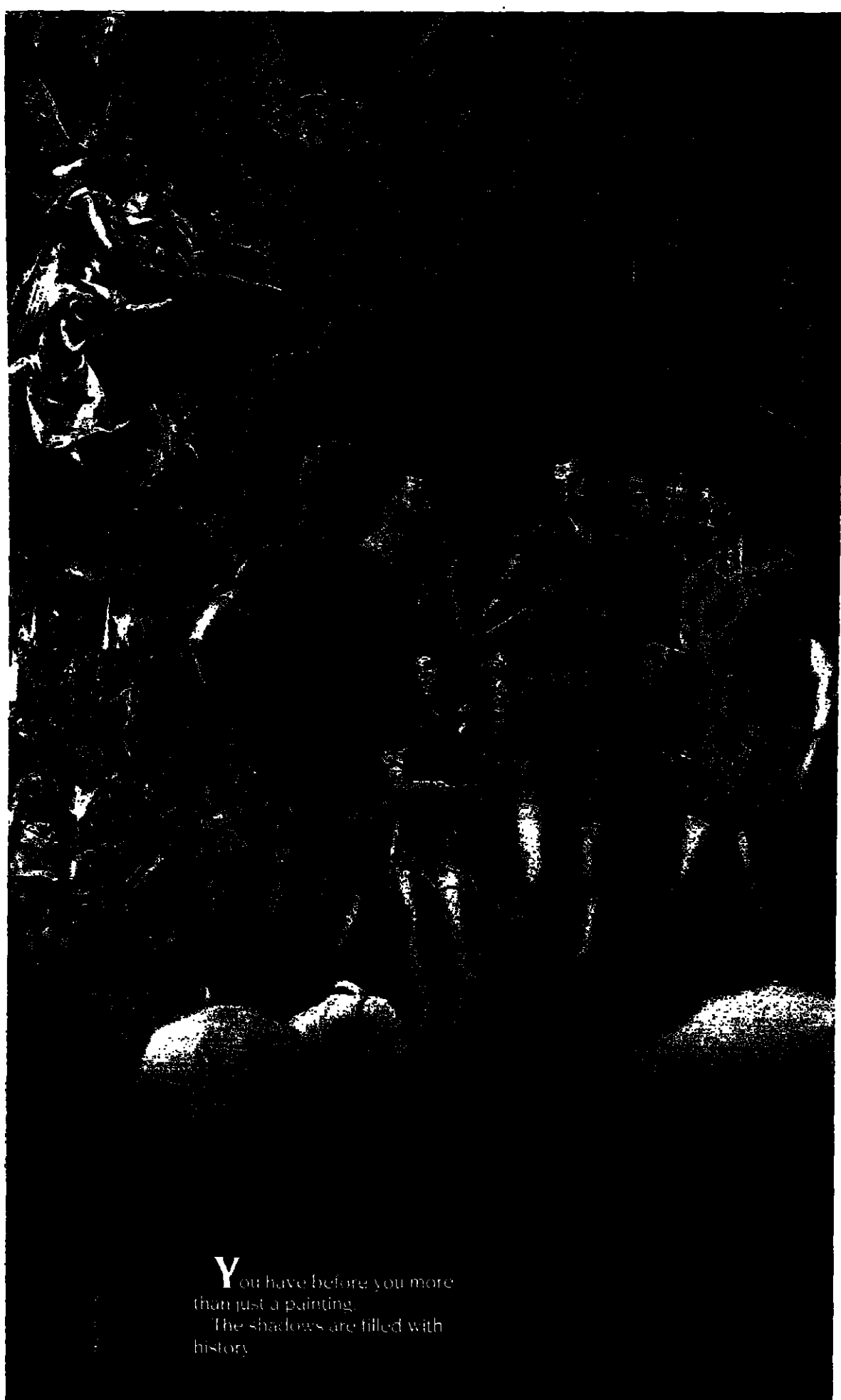
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West Bank Settler And 4 Arabs Die As Intifada Flares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — A Jewish settler was burned to death Wednesday when Palestinians hurled a firebomb at his car in the occupied West Bank and four Arabs died from army gunfire.

The death toll was the highest in one day for two months.

Military sources said the Israeli died after his car was set ablaze by Palestinians near the settlement of Alfei Menashe. Troops set up roadblocks and hunted for suspects.

In other violence, inmates at a military prison rioted Wednesday and at least one Palestinian was killed and 18 were wounded when army guards fired rubber bullets and live ammunition during the revolt, the army said.

Three Palestinians in the occupied territories were killed by army bullets.

The deaths came a day after the U.S. State Department accused the Israeli Army of causing "a substantial increase in human rights violations" in its handling of the 14-month Palestinian *intifada*, or uprising.

Rioting broke out inside the military prison at Megido in northern Israel after prison officials halted visits because relatives outside were throwing stones and raising banned Palestinian flags, according to army officials.

The Israel radio estimated that

1,300 people were involved in the incident. Army sources said that this figure included 150 to 200 Palestinian families outside the gates.

Wednesday's deaths raised to more than 370 the number of Palestinians killed since the uprising began against Israeli rule in the occupied territories. Fifteen Israelis also have died.

The army confirmed that two Palestinians were shot and killed in separate stone-throwing clashes with Israeli troops in the West Bank. They were identified as Jamal Salim Zakarni, 17, who was shot in the stomach, and Banam Gradat, 18, who died of a chest wound.

Arab hospital sources said that a 20-year-old Palestinian died from a plastic bullet wound in the head, suffered a day earlier in a clash in the Gaza Strip.

Four Palestinians were reported wounded in confrontations with troops, including a 10-year-old shot in the stomach, Arab hospital officials said. The army said it was checking the injury reports.

Merchants closed most shops and businesses in the occupied territories Wednesday in response to a strike call from the Palestine Liberation Organization-backed leadership of the uprising. A strike also was due Thursday to mark the start of the 15th month of revolt.

(Reuters, AP)

U.S. Assails Cuba and North Korea

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — North Korea and Cuba were designated Wednesday by a ranking State Department official as the world's worst human rights violators in 1988 because of their efforts to convert their people into "automatons" through repressive mechanisms.

"What we are talking about here is total repression," an assistant secretary of state, Richard Schifter, said on the occasion of the release of the State Department's annual human rights report.

He likened North Korea to a "nightmare state" where "the government tries really to turn people into automatons" and said that Cuba tried "to achieve the same thing in terms of total penetration of the country by secret police truly spying on every citizen."

Korean Talks Stall On U.S. War Games

By Peter Maass

Washington Post Service

PANMUNJOM, Korea — Talks on arranging a first meeting between the two Korean prime ministers foundered Wednesday when North Korea demanded that South Korea cancel its military exercises with the United States.

The tentative thaw between Seoul and Pyongyang became chilled again when North Korea announced a few hours after the postponed meeting in Panmunjom that it would boycott a separate set of discussions aimed at convening a joint session of the two Korean parliaments.

Pyeongyang radio said that the boycott was a protest against the U.S.-South Korean military exercises, set to begin this month, but that the parliamentary talks could resume once the war games were completed.

The meeting at this border town village was being closely watched as a first test of whether the hostile Korean governments were ready to move past symbolic gestures and overcome their four decades of political and military conflict.

The developments indicated that the North-South differences remain strong on such issues as the balance of military forces, despite an increase in contacts over the past few months.

At the meeting Wednesday, the chief delegate of North Korea, Paek Nam Jun, described the South's annual "Team Spirit" exercises with the U.S. as offensive, dangerous and "a cause of extreme tension" on the peninsula.

"It is contradictory for us to be talking inside while outside there's the sound of gunfire," Mr. Paek said.

He stopped short, though, of saying that North Korea would close the many new channels of contact if the exercises went ahead as planned.

The Korean Peninsula has been

divided since 1945 and was the setting for the Korean War from 1950 to 1953.

Despite Pyongyang's announcement that the eighth round of parliamentary talks scheduled for Friday would be postponed until after the exercises, the talks were not halted indefinitely. The separate discussions began Wednesday on a prime ministerial meeting are still scheduled to continue on March 2.

Many analysts believe that North Korea, under pressure from China and the Soviet Union to become more flexible toward Seoul, wants to continue the dialogue but also wants to display its dissatisfaction with South Korea's military and political stance.

"The North seems to be following a multichannel approach," a senior Asian diplomat said, "mixing some serious attempts at dialogue with propaganda."

"But there is no denying the fact that there is a new element in some of the recent North Korean approaches."

The last attempt at thawing North-South ties was halted by Pyongyang in late 1985 to protest the Team Spirit exercises, which involve about 200,000 troops and are ranked among some of the largest war games in the world. About 40,000 U.S. troops are based in South Korea.

The presence of U.S. troops in the South, and the presumption that they are equipped with nuclear weapons, have become key issues among militant students and dissidents in South Korea, who want the troops withdrawn.

North Korea, which does not have any foreign troops stationed on its soil, has constantly described the U.S. presence as destabilizing, insisting that the maneuvers must be halted.

The size and timing of Team Spirit has not yet been announced, although South Korean officials have hinted that they are considering a symbolic reduction as a gesture to the North.

A bout of reunification euphoria gripped many South Koreans last week when the country's most famous businessman, Chung Ju Young, the founder and honorary chairman of the giant Hyundai conglomerate, returned from a trip to North Korea and announced that he had signed major contracts to jointly develop a tourist complex at the scenic Kumgang Mountain in North Korea.

Although hopes remain high that the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, has decided to deal more flexibly with the South, the initial "Kumgang fever" is receding.

(Reuters)

Marcos's Photographer Is Found Guilty of Graft

Reuters

MANILA — A Philippine court on Wednesday found a former photographer of Ferdinand E. Marcos's family guilty of enriching himself in office, the first conviction of a Marcos aide for graft since the former ruler was deposed in 1986.

The court ordered Fernando Timbol to forfeit property worth \$1.1 million to the government.

(Reuters)



Franz Schönhuber before speaking to 6,000 persons at Cham, West Germany, on Wednesday.

Far Right Chief Defends SS Service As 6,000 Cheer at Bavarian Rally

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

BONN — The head of the far-right Republican Party, flush with a strong showing in West Berlin, regaled an overflow rally in Bavaria on Wednesday with his message of guilt-free nationalism — declaring in the process that he was not ashamed of his own service in the Waffen SS of the Nazi era.

In a two-hour address to more than 6,000 supporters in the small town of Cham on the Czechoslovak border — one of the annual Ash Wednesday rallies held by each political party — Franz Schönhuber also took swipes at the head of the West German Jewish community, at American pop culture, at foreign aid and at resident foreigners, whose expulsion is one of the foundations of the Republican program.

According to reports from Cham, Mr. Schönhuber rejected charges that his party was extremist or neo-Nazi. "The Nazis brought us the worst chapter of our history," he was quoted as saying by the Associated Press.

"But we can't allow our history to be reduced to Auschwitz," he continued. "Today's young generation of Germans is no more guilty for Auschwitz than the sons and daughters of Americans who committed genocide at Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Mr. Schönhuber also denied any personal anti-Semitism. He was quoted as saying there were Jewish writers, composers and painters whom he liked.

"But I don't have to like Mr. Galsinski," he added, referring to Heinz Galsinski, the president of the German Jewish Community, who frequently appears at German civic events and speaks out on vestiges of Nazism. "Mr. Galsinski sabotages German-Jewish reconciliation."

Mr. Schönhuber drew the loudest cheers from the crowd with his declarations of pride in being

German. Referring to his own past, he said he was proud of his war service with the Waffen SS, which he said was an elite fighting unit, and separate from the political SS that formed Adolf Hitler's main instrument for terror and repression.

"I will not be ashamed to the end of my life to have been a member of the Waffen SS," Mr. Schönhuber said.

Most of the sentiments Mr. Schönhuber expressed were fairly stock for the rightist political fringe, especially in conservative Bavaria. But whereas last year the Republican rally drew only about 2,000, this year there were 5,000 cheering supporters packed into a large hall and more than 1,000 outside who followed the proceedings.

The turnout was attributed to the unexpectedly strong showing by the Republican Party in West Berlin municipal elections on Jan. 29, when the party seized on a blue-collar resentment of foreigners and took 7.5 percent of the popular vote.

The West Berlin result had its echoes also at the Ash Wednesday rally of the Christian Social Union, the conservative Bavarian party that participates in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government.

Reflecting the anti-foreigner sentiment disclosed in West Berlin, the Bavarian premier, Max Streibl, told the CSU rally in Passau: "The CSU does not want a multicultural society. We are not anti-foreigner, but our country has the right, just like other countries, to keep its own identity."

At the rally in Cham, Mr. Schönhuber declared that "there is no power on earth that will keep us out of the German arena."

Ranging widely in his long speech — multihour addresses are a tradition of the Ash Wednesday rallies, as are liberal servings of beer and wurst — Mr. Schönhuber also lambasted the German news media.

Jerusalem Mayor's Crusade May Founder on Vote Boycott

By Sabra Chartrand

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Two things seem fairly certain about the municipal elections in Jerusalem this month.

First, Mayor Teddy Kollek is likely to win re-election. But second, he will probably lose control of the city council, and also lose his 22-year struggle to bring Arab and Jewish Jerusalem closer together.

In the last year, the Palestinian uprising has steadily encroached on Jerusalem, drastically altering life in the Arab sector, driving a wedge between the east and west sides of the city, even occasionally spilling over into Jewish neighborhoods.

Through it all, Mr. Kollek has persevered. He has mediated disputes, worked deals with the national police to guarantee more lenient treatment of Arab rioters in his city, and pushed projects through the city council, where his party, One Jerusalem, has a two-seat majority.

Mr. Kollek has earned worldwide recognition for his efforts to promote unity in a city where divisiveness between Arabs and Jews, and between religious and secular citizens, have always threatened to split the city, and have often erupted in violence.

Now the Arab uprising may strip Mr. Kollek of his power to rule effectively.

About 13,000 Palestinians from East Jerusalem voted for One Jerusalem or its coalition partners in 1984, giving the party its slim majority.

But this year, Arabs revolting against Israeli rule appear to have responded to a call from the uprising's underground leadership to boycott the elections.

Mr. Kollek, like mayoral candidates across Israel, will run for mayor in a citywide popular vote on Feb. 28. On that day, at-large city council members are also elected, but from party lists in separate ballots.

Deprived of Arab support, Mr. Kollek predicts that he will lose his city council majority.

"I'll get two less mandates, so I'll have 15 of 31 council seats," Mr. Kollek said last week. "But it may be even worse, since in the past five years the city has become a bit more extreme."

If the mayor is right, his party could lose more council seats to rightist and religious politicians.

Israel's Dalit, an engineer and longtime Palestinian leader in the city, recently summed up the current feeling among Jerusalem Arabs, "Whether Mr. Kollek is



Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem

mayor or someone else, it concerns Israel and not the Palestinians."

"The east part of Jerusalem is occupied territory," Mr. Dalit added, "and there is an inherent feeling that we don't belong to the municipality in any way. We refuse to be an Israeli city, even if the mayor were an Arab."

Many Arabs, Mr. Kollek says, will not vote in the elections only because of threats and intimidation, not because they do not support his vision of the city. He quotes the tax statistics: 23,000 Palestinian families and businesses owing municipal taxes paid them in 1988. And 5,500 Palestinians prepaid their taxes — the same ratio as Jews.

"We brought up the elections at a meeting of Arab municipal workers," Mr. Kollek said. "Some of the employees said they wanted to vote, but they didn't dare."

In an effort to overcome the problem, last month the Ministry of Police recommended that East Jerusalem ballot boxes be moved to West Jerusalem, so that Palestinians who wanted to vote could do so freely.

This caused an outcry among rightist Israeli politicians, who said the suggestion was tantamount to admitting that the authorities could not maintain order in East Jerusalem. The issue has not been resolved.

At stake for Mr. Kollek are several major projects that he has fought for over several years. Both the mayor and his staff fear that if he loses his control over the city council, these projects could be jeopardized.

Most of them are at least partly financed by the Jerusalem Foundation, a charity synonymous with Mr. Kollek among Jews worldwide. Topping the list is a new soccer stadium for Jerusalem, a \$25-million project that was the focus of bitter fighting for 15 years. The nation's soccer league has ordained that games are to be played on Saturday afternoon, and most secular Israeli soccer fans approve. But in Jerusalem, where nearly 30 percent of the Jewish population is Orthodox, soccer games on Saturday would violate the Sabbath.

After the stadium site was moved three times, the Interior Ministry finally approved construction last week. The mayor's office now fears that if the Israeli parliament passes proposed legislation enabling cities to formulate their own Sabbath laws, a rightist or religious Jerusalem City Council will ban Saturday soccer games.

The stadium is not the only project Mr. Kollek has in hand. His staff says he is also worried about the fate of a new city hall plaza, a \$50-million convention center, a shopping center and industrial park, and a large new Arab library.

Mr. Kollek's hopes are pinned on secular, liberal Jewish voters, who are traditionally most apathetic about elections. According to his figures, they make up almost a quarter of Jerusalem's voters.

"We have to turn this 24 percent into a majority in the municipal elections," the mayor said.

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DUDLEY SMITH

on January 29th 1989 in London. Marguerite Helene (Rita) nee Mc Coy, beloved wife of Dudley after 30 years of marriage. Beloved mother of Rodney, mother in law of Sally and Grandmother of Ashley and Teena. Cremation held privately in Sussex.

(Reuters)

drop in interest rates, with three-month Treasury bills yielding 4.7 percent in 1991, compared with 10 percent in 1980.

signal of Mr. Bush's lack of confidence in the ability of the FSLIC to handle the resolution.

ing the FSLIC's financial situation and the approach.

Phone _____ Area of interest _____

U.S. Urged to Wage A Wider AIDS War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — A U.S. study urged Wednesday that newborn babies have AIDS blood tests, as well as the wide distribution and advertisement of condoms, including on television, and sex education "in clear, explicit language."

The study by a committee of the National Research Council said the AIDS problem would "persist well into the next century" even if there were a medical breakthrough.

The council is an arm of the National Academy of Sciences, a private, nonprofit group that advises the government.

The committee, convened by the academy's National Research Council, charged with finding ways to slow the spread of AIDS, concluded there were no good statistics on how many Americans were infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

Best estimates of the epidemic "lie in the vicinity of 1 million infected people," the committee said, adding that the number could be as low as 500,000 or as high as two million.

The study said efforts were handicapped by outdated data on the sexual habits of Americans.

"To cause people to change what they do requires an understanding about how people think about sex," said the director of the AIDS study,

Charles F. Turner. "The historical understanding of sexual information in this country is severely lacking."

Lincoln E. Moses, chairman of the committee that produced the report, said: "Our committee believes that the public health threat posed by AIDS is so great that we must find ways to overcome social and cultural taboos that stand in the way of improved AIDS prevention, and we must do so quickly."

The study said public health authorities had a "pressing national need" for statistics gathered in a variety of surveys, including AIDS blood tests from a wide segment of the population, such as newborns and women seeking abortions, and for well-designed studies of homosexuals, prostitutes and intravenous drug users, some of the major risk groups for the disease.

To get a clearer picture of the problem, the committee called on the federal Centers for Disease Control to test all newborn infants in the United States anonymously for the presence of AIDS antibodies.

A positive test would indicate a baby's mother is infected and the baby is at high risk. Such testing could be done using the blood routinely drawn from newborns for identification and medical purposes.

(AP, UPI)



THE WARM AND THE COLD OF IT — Peter Jaconelli, who makes ice cream in the resort town of Scarborough, England, sampling his wares as he celebrated record sales of his product because of the exceptionally mild winter. But in California, icicles hung in the orange trees after frigid weather inflicted severe damage on the citrus crop in the region of eastern Fresno County.



Scott Aron/The Associated Press

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Sweden Is Buying Home for Its Leader

The Swedish government is about to acquire the first official residence for its prime minister. The Roman Catholic Church has agreed to sell a 40-room mansion in central Stockholm to the government for 45.5 million kronor (\$7.2 million), the Sager Foundation, which administers the building for the church, said Wednesday.

The building, 1,150 square meters (about 12,380 square feet) in extent, stands between the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry, with a view of the royal palace. It will be renovated before Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson moves in. The mansion also will house Foreign Ministry offices and conference halls. At present, Mr. Carlsson lives near the royal palace in a rented apartment that belongs to King Carl XVI Gustaf.

The building's last owner, Leo Sager, had willed it to the church on condition that his wife could live in it until her death. Mrs. Sager died in May.

Sweden's prime ministers lived in their own homes until the death of Olof Palme in 1986. Mr. Carlsson moved into his present apartment after the police told him that his house in the suburb of Tyreso was difficult to guard. Mr. Palme was assassinated in central Stockholm on Feb. 28 by a lone gunman as he walked home unguarded with his wife from a film theater.

British Telecom Silences 'Chat Lines'

British Telecom, Britain's main telephone company, has closed down the expensive telephone "chat line" services that allowed up to 12 callers to talk with each other as up to 38 pence (66 cents) a minute each. The decision, made "in the public interest," followed complaints from parents who said their teenage sons and daughters were running up huge telephone bills. The company said last week it was suspending services pending a report by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, to be published later this month.

The chat line services are run by independent companies on lines owned by British Telecom, which receives about half of the proceeds. The Guardian, a Lon-

don daily, said that estimates of British Telecom's income from the chat lines ranged from £1 million to £30 million a year.

The telephone company said it had decided to cut off the chat lines because they were bringing British Telecom's services into disrepute. Complaints to chat lines have been growing steadily over the past few years. One woman, interviewed on television, showed a quarterly phone bill for £4,000 (\$7,000) which she said had been run up by her son.

On Monday, five chat line operators, representing about 70 percent of the market, failed to win temporary injunctions at London's High Court to stop the closure. The court will hear the case Friday.

Around Europe

More and more Italian men are joining Federacassalunga, an Italian housewives' association which campaigns for the recognition of housewives as professional workers. The association, created in 1982, advocates salaries and social security payments for housewives. Of its about 400,000 members, 900 are men. They are mainly widowers or divorced men with children, or unemployed men whose wives have outside jobs. Most men who join the housewives' association do so because they "believe in our battles," said Franco Bruno, 42, a Neapolitan whose wife is a school teacher. He said he did it "as a provocative gesture" to help show that housework is a job like any other.

Samplings shall be allowed to cross all frontiers within the European Common Market. The European Court of Justice has ruled that West Germany must lift a ban on foreign-made sausages on grounds that this contravenes EC free trade policy. West Germany had argued that the use of vegetable additives in meat-based products was contrary to national purity standards and would endanger public health. Two years ago, West Germany lost a legal battle to keep out foreign beer. But it did win one round in the EC food war last summer, when the court overturned Italy's pasta-purity law. The ruling followed a complaint from West German noodle-makers.

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U.S. Environmentalists Launch New Earth Day

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The first Earth Day, April 22, 1970, hailed as the birthday of modern environmentalism, is to have a sequel in 1990 that the organizers hope will dwarf the original.

A diverse group of environmentalists and political figures announced plans Tuesday for "Earth Day 20," the start of a two-year program of educational projects, demonstrations and community events all over the world.

The group included an environmental scientist, Barry Commoner; the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson; a former cabinet secretary, Elliot L. Richardson, and an environment campaigner, Lois M. Gibbs.

This is only one of at least half a dozen groups that are planning Earth Day celebrations next year. One is being organized by Denis Hayes, who coordinated the original Earth Day.

While the first Earth Day was observed only in the United States, next year's will be international.

One symbolic event will be an

attempt to scale Mount Everest and reach the summit on April 22, 1990, by a three-person team of climbers from the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

From the summit, the team plans to make a live television broadcast directed at their political leaders appealing for peace and protection of the environment.

Jim Whitaker, the leader of the U.S. expedition, who was the first American to reach the top of Everest, said Tuesday that the three-nation effort would "demonstrate the extent to which peoples of the world can work together for the highest, and sometimes the most difficult, goals."

Concern over threats to the Earth's natural systems is becoming the single major concern of much of the environmental movement.

Three leading environmental groups, Friends of the Earth, the Environmental Policy Institute and the Oceanic Society, are about to consolidate their power in a single organization.

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	+1.00
General Electric	34.00	33.00	33.00	+1.00
Johnson & Johnson	24.00	23.00	23.00	+1.00
Merck	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00
Amgen	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00
Boeing	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00
McDonald's	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00
Wendy's	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00
Domino's	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
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NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,420,000			

NYSE Index				
Composite	1,234.56			
Industrial	1,234.56			
Transportation	1,234.56			
Utilities	1,234.56			
Finance	1,234.56			

NYSE Closing				
Index	1,234.56			
Volume	18,420,000			
Value	\$1,234,567,890			
Open	1,234.56			
Close	1,234.56			

AMEX Diary				
Index	1,234.56			
Volume	18,420,000			
Value	\$1,234,567,890			
Open	1,234.56			
Close	1,234.56			

NASDAQ Index				
Index	1,234.56			
Volume	18,420,000			
Value	\$1,234,567,890			
Open	1,234.56			
Close	1,234.56			

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	54.00	53.00	53.00	+1.00
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Domino's	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00	Domino's	14.00	13.00	13.00	+1.00

NYSE Slips in Active Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices closed slightly lower Wednesday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange as mild profit-taking stymied efforts to extend recent gains.
 The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 26.07 points Tuesday, slipped 3.93, closing at 2,343.21.
 Stocks rallied at the opening bell, with the Dow climbing more than 12 points. Profit-taking wiped out the entire gain before the market resumed its advance around midday only to suffer a second retreat in early-afternoon trading.
 Broader-market indexes also posted modest losses. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.33, to 167.69. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.98, to 298.65. The price of an average share lost 7 cents.
 Advancing issues essentially equaled decliners. Volume fell to 189.42 million shares from 217.26 million traded on Tuesday.
 "This market is behaving in an intelligent fashion by correcting itself through internal rotation," said Al Goldman, chief market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri.
 "After the rally Tuesday, there was a chance we might have seen some excessive buying that

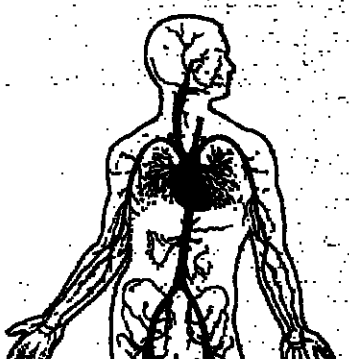
could have blown the rally out of the water," Mr. Goldman said. "What we have is unemotional activity and consolidation."
 RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 1/2 to 100.
 Panhandle Eastern followed, unchanged at 25 1/2. Burlington Resources was third, down 1/2 to 45 1/2.
 AT&T dropped 1/2 to 53 1/2. IBM was lost 1/2 to 123 1/2.
 General Motors, which jumped 4 1/2 Tuesday in the wake of its announcement of a stock split and dividend increase, was off 1/2 to 93 1/2. Ford was up 1/2 to 36 1/2. Chrysler was up 1/2 to 29.
 Among other blue chips, General Electric was off 1/2 to 47 1/2. Woolworth was unchanged at 55 1/2. Eastman Kodak was up 1/2 to 48 1/2 and USX was unchanged at 31 1/2.
 Union Carbide, which jumped 2 1/2 Tuesday on rumors of a leveraged buyout, was down 1/2 to 29 1/2.
 Prices edged higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.
 The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.85, to 327.23. The price of an average share rose 4 cents. Advances led declines by an 8-7 ratio. Volume fell to 12.64 million shares from 14.78 million traded on Tuesday.

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	2,343.21			
Volume	18,420,000			
Value	\$1,234,567,890			
Open	2,343.21			
Close	2,343.21			

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General Electric	34.00	33.00	33.00	+1.00	Johnson & Johnson	24.00	23.00	23.00	+1.00
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.K. Firms Begin to Look For Minority Executives

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Asked whether British Telecommunications PLC had any special training programs for blacks, a company spokesman answered that the company offered remedial language courses without pausing to think that the question might be about management programs.

There are very few black managers in British business. Some of the British companies say they would like to hire more blacks but they cannot find them, or, if they can, they do not have good enough qualifications. On the other hand, a study by the Commission for Racial Equality shows that, compared with white college graduates, the jobs black college graduates do get in British companies are beneath their educational qualifications.

Where are these companies looking and with what willingness are they looking? asked Dwan Neil, a marketing manager for Shell Chemicals UK Ltd. in Manchester. Mr. Neil, who is of Jamaican descent, has a doctorate in nuclear chemistry and has been with Shell since 1979.

Yet British companies are slowly starting to fund training and fellowship programs for minorities or setting up Equal Opportunity departments. Full Employment, for instance, trains 4,000 blacks a year in office, retailing and enterprise skills, has a long list of blue-blooded establishment companies as corporate supporters.

With no U.S.-style affirmative action legislation that requires companies to have a certain number of blacks as a percentage of the work force, initial pressure on British industry to hire more blacks has come from the Prince of Wales, who has given the royal name, prestige and money to the cause of youth in the inner cities.

Now, a demographic time bomb, which will lead to an estimated decline of 35 percent in high school graduates over the next five years, is pushing some companies to do more. TSB Group PLC, the large British bank, just started funding a 24-week course, "Access to Banking," which teaches 20 young blacks business and banking subjects.

The thinking behind it is that amongst the percentage of school leavers, there is a much higher percentage of ethnic minorities than previously and much more competition for the best of them, said Nick Cowan, group personnel director for TSB. "They are more likely to go to a company which has a good reputation for accepting ethnic minorities."

BRITISH PETROLEUM CO., one of 36 sponsor companies, is to employ five interns this summer from the Windsor Fellowship, a program that encourages young college-educated blacks in Britain to go into managerial positions.

"Obviously there is racism. The fellowship helps you to prepare to combat any obstacles you might encounter in interviews," said Kevin Tanner, a 21-year-old accounting student at the City London Polytechnic.

Sponsored by Allied Dunbar Assurance PLC, Mr. Tanner plans to specialize in taxation, "earn lots of money and bring a few friends up with me." Out of the 70 accounting students in his course, two are black.

One obstacle companies mention is that the number of college-educated blacks British companies can draw from for managerial positions is still small.

"It's amazing when you actually get there how few of us there are," said Bola Ogunlana, a 21-year-old Windsor Fellow majoring in public administration. He is president of the student union at Teesside Polytechnic in London and estimates there are 20 black students out of a total of 6,000 students. According to a 1981 census, there are over half a million blacks in Britain.

Demographics are prompting more companies to encourage blacks.

To See What Banks Can Do to Save Trees, Look to Costa Rica

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service
QUEPOS, Costa Rica — Forty years ago, 75 percent of this Central American country was covered by forests. Half the wilderness has since been cleared to harvest hardwoods and to open up, easily eroded soils to subsistence farming.

If deforestation continued at the current pace, Costa Rica, which is a little bigger than Denmark, would run out of trees by the year 2015. Much of this fragile land would end up as low-quality pasture or scrub too poor to cultivate. But that is unlikely to happen. Government officials — notably the minister of

natural resources, Alvaro Umaña Quesada, a physicist-turned-ecologist — have awakened to the prospect of economic disaster. They have locked up a third of the remaining forest and restricted development on another third. And they are encouraging "debt-for-nature" swaps, a form of economic alchemy in which chunks of Costa Rica's foreign debt are converted to a conservation endowment.

The swaps could certainly help slow deforestation throughout the tropics, where land is being cleared at the rate of 100 acres (40.25 hectares) a minute. But few countries are in a position to exploit such deals as skillfully as Costa

Rica. And even in Costa Rica there are limits to what swaps can accomplish. The challenge is to find a way to link write-offs of Third World debt to environmental planning on a grand scale. Costa Rica's latest initiative, announced last month, follows a now-familiar pattern.

American Express Bank, a large creditor to Costa Rica, sold \$5.6 million in Costa Rican debt to the Nature Conservancy for \$784,000.

The Washington-based environmental group then traded the paper back to the Costa Rican central bank for \$1.7 million in local-currency bonds, with the interest

to be paid to a local conservation group to manage nine projects. American Express got a tax deduction. Costa Rica's central bank retired a bit of its \$1.5 billion debt to foreign banks and the Nature Conservancy doubled the purchasing power of its donation.

If everyone benefited from a \$5.6 million swap, why not think big? Why not 100 times \$5.6 million? For one thing, banks holding Costa Rican debt may not be ready to dump so much of it at the market rate of just 14 cents on the dollar. For another, conservation groups could not raise 14 percent of \$560 million from private donors.

Then there is the problem of diverting local resources to conservation. Costa Rica would be reluctant to raise taxes enough to cover the interest on \$170 million worth of local-currency bonds.

And Mr. Umaña, the resources minister, believes that no more than \$15 million in foreign debt can be reabsorbed annually without unacceptable inflation. Similar constraints exist elsewhere. Bolivia, Ecuador and the Philippines have exchanged debt for local currency plus commitment to preservation. But these and future swaps are too small to dent the global problem.

Indeed, it is not clear that the swaps will be used at all in places where they are needed most.

Argentine Currency Plunges Investors Rush To Buy Dollars

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's currency, the austral, plunged for the second day in a row Wednesday, prompting panic among investors who lined up outside banks to empty their deposit accounts and buy dollars.

The currency, which dropped 20 percent against the dollar by midday, stood at 28 to the dollar on Wednesday. Two days earlier, it was at 17.80.

The plunge followed the government's decision to suspend intervention to support the currency. It came against the background of a severe economic squeeze in Argentina, which is strapped by its massive foreign debt.

"Hardly anybody is selling dollar bills, and this is forcing the price up," a foreign exchange trader said. Withdrawals from deposit accounts were most marked in the suburbs, a sign that families and small businesses had lost faith in the austral, according to banking sources.

Big businesses were still absorbing the impact of measures announced on Monday to cut inflation and bring down interest rates before deciding to invest locally or switch to dollars.

"But if they decide to go into dollars there could be another stampede," the exchange trader said. Since last August, the government has tried to reduce inflation and restore confidence in the austral by restricting monetary growth, controlling public-sector prices and intervening on the foreign-exchange market to keep devaluation of the currency within certain guidelines.

Economists have condemned the plan as one aimed at giving a false impression of economic strength ahead of the May 14 presidential election.

The plan's failure to stem the rise in prices — they were up 8.9 percent in January — and cut public spending led to rising pressure on the austral.

Last week the government forced interest rates to a peak of 20 percent per month to attract investors to local deposits, while the central bank dumped \$500 million on the foreign-exchange market.

But economists said it was forced to suspend intervention on Monday because reserves of foreign currency had dropped to a dangerously low level.

Argentine officials returned from the United States last week with few hopes of reaching agreement with bankers to raise fresh funds to help finance the country's \$60 billion foreign debt.

Bankers, who are owed about \$2.5 billion in interest, insisted that before they would come up with any new money they needed assurances from the International Monetary Fund that the economy was headed in the right direction.

But the IMF has refused to give its approval thus far, indicating that stronger austerity measures were needed for the economy to recover.



The new 607-room Marriott in Hong Kong, center. The hotel's plan to put staff on a five-day workweek has drawn vehement criticism from industry executives, who call it unfair competition.

Hong Kong Hoteliers Snub Marriott Industry Finds Plan for 5-Day Workweek Unwelcome

By Barbara Basler
New York Times Service
HONG KONG — When Kent Maury, marketing director for the new Marriott hotel in Hong Kong, goes to meetings or social events with other hotel executives from the territory, some avoid him and others will not shake his hand.

"Oh, we've gotten used to being snubbed," the Texan said with a smile. Executives with Hong Kong hotels, known throughout the world for their fine service, have turned on the Marriott with vengeance. The reason: when the hotel opens this month, it will operate on a five-day workweek in a territory where most employees work six days.

Marriott Corp.'s move has frightened and angered members of the local hotel industry, and shed light on the way business is often conducted in the skyscrapers lining Victoria Harbor. A clubby closeness among the business elite has helped keep unions in the territory virtually powerless, and prevented certain competitive moves within the industry.

"We believe when in Rome, do as the Romans," said the general manager of a prominent Hong Kong hotel. "Marriott should follow the general rules and practices we have here and not try to stir up the market."

Other hotels have quickly reacted to Marriott's move. They have omitted the 607-room, luxury-class hotel from their 1989 listings guide; promised to bar Marriott limousines from a special airport

See MARRIOTT, Page 14

EC Proposal On Tax Faces Stiff Opposition

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service
BRUSSELS — The European Community Executive Commission on Wednesday proposed a minimum 15 percent withholding tax on most investment income, but a mixed reaction from some community members signaled a long battle before the levy becomes law.

Under the commission's proposal, all EC residents, including non-EC nationals paying income tax in the community, would have a minimum of 15 percent of interest income withheld automatically. Governments would be free to fix higher rates.

The measures, which include a plan for better cooperation among tax authorities, are aimed at combating tax evasion that some governments fear will result from the liberalization of capital movements across EC borders after July 1990.

"It's a simple, flexible, open and reliable formula," said Christiane Scrivener, the EC taxation commissioner. But the depth of political opposition she encountered during a tour of EC capitals in recent weeks was revealed by immediate objections from some community members as well as the number of proposed exemptions from the new tax.

Within minutes of Wednesday's announcement, for example, a West German finance ministry spokesman said the tax rate should be 10 percent — the level introduced by Bonn at the start of this year. A Dutch finance ministry spokesman said his government would oppose them because they stopped short of full automatic disclosure of interest income.

The 12 EC finance ministers will have a chance to present initial reactions to the proposals at their regular monthly meeting on Monday. EC initiatives on taxation always touch the rawest political nerves in governments worried about community threats to national sovereignty. For that reason, they must be approved unanimously by the 12 EC member states.

But the plan for an automatic 15 percent deduction from interest payments on bank deposits and bonds is particularly sensitive because of the possible effects on banking sectors crucial to some EC economies.

Ms. Scrivener, who announced the proposals after they were formally adopted by the EC's executive commission, insisted that the plan took into account the importance of financial centers in London and Luxembourg.

But she said the tax proposal was an essential companion to the decision to abolish gradually all exchange controls in the community from the middle of next year — a cornerstone of the drive to create a single EC market after 1992.

Without such a tax, investors would simply put their savings in those countries where they were could escape paying taxes — a practice that already draws community funds to Luxembourg, she said. "It isn't an easy task. But it isn't the first time that the community has confronted problems which

See TAX, Page 13

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	1 Unit of Foreign Currency = U.S. Dollars
Australia	1.34
Belgium	36.36
Canada	1.31
France	6.55
Germany	1.36
Italy	1.36
Japan	163.60
Netherlands	2.20
Spain	166.37
Sweden	8.46
Switzerland	1.48
United Kingdom	0.75
West Germany	1.36
Yugoslavia	13.64

Other Dollar Values	Per \$1 U.S.
Australia	0.74
Belgium	0.027
Canada	0.76
France	0.15
Germany	0.73
Italy	0.73
Japan	0.0061
Netherlands	0.043
Spain	0.0060
Sweden	0.12
Switzerland	0.068
United Kingdom	1.34
West Germany	0.73
Yugoslavia	0.073

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day
Australia	1.34	1.34	1.34
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36
Canada	1.31	1.31	1.31
France	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.60	163.60	163.60
Netherlands	2.20	2.20	2.20
Spain	166.37	166.37	166.37
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48
United Kingdom	0.75	0.75	0.75
West Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36
Yugoslavia	13.64	13.64	13.64

Interest Rates	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.00%
6-month T-bill	7.00%
1-year T-bill	7.00%
3-month Treasury note	7.00%
6-month Treasury note	7.00%
1-year Treasury note	7.00%
3-month Corporate bond	7.00%
6-month Corporate bond	7.00%
1-year Corporate bond	7.00%

Interest Costs Add \$36 Billion to Bush's S&L Plan

By Kathleen Day
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President George Bush's plan to bail out the U.S. savings and loan industry will cost at least \$126 billion during the next decade, or 40 percent more than initially estimated, according to administration officials.

The disclosure came Tuesday as the government moved quickly to take control of the first of more than 200 of the weakest savings institutions in the United States. Four failed thrifts were taken over and will be operated by bank regulators until the government can decide whether to sell them to investors or close them and pay off depositors.

When Mr. Bush made his proposal Monday for cleaning up the S&L industry, he estimated the size of the problem to be \$90 billion. But neither he nor his staff would estimate how much interest would be paid on the money raised to finance the rescue.

On Tuesday, administration officials released projections showing the actual outflows and income under Mr. Bush's plan for the next 10 years. The projections showed that it would cost at least \$36 billion during that period to pay interest on the \$90 billion.

Moreover, the estimates are based on very optimistic assumptions, including a sharp drop in interest rates, with three-month Treasury bills yielding 4.7 percent in 1991, compared with about 8.8 percent now. Most economists do not believe rates will fall nearly that much.

Key Money Rates	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.00%
6-month T-bill	7.00%
1-year T-bill	7.00%
3-month Treasury note	7.00%
6-month Treasury note	7.00%
1-year Treasury note	7.00%
3-month Corporate bond	7.00%
6-month Corporate bond	7.00%
1-year Corporate bond	7.00%

Asian Dollar Deposits	Rate
1-month	4.00%
3-month	4.00%
6-month	4.00%
1-year	4.00%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Rate
1-month	4.00%
3-month	4.00%
6-month	4.00%
1-year	4.00%

Gold	Price
1-ounce	\$380.00
10-ounce	\$3,800.00
100-ounce	\$38,000.00

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Lower in Dull Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar edged narrowly lower against several major currencies Wednesday as traders appeared reluctant to speculate on currency shifts in advance of President George Bush's budget address, which is due on Thursday.

A commitment by Mr. Bush to send a strong action against the budget deficit could support the dollar, while weak remarks would be likely to send the dollar lower.

"The market took the Bush speech as a signal to just lay low for the day," said Don Quattrucci, a trader at Connecticut National Bank in Hartford, Connecticut.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8730 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8720 DM on Tuesday, and at 129.42 yen, down from 129.510 yen a day earlier.

The British pound rose to \$1.7435 from \$1.7373 on Tuesday. The U.S. unit also closed at \$1.5905 Swiss francs, roughly unchanged from 1.5904 on Tuesday, and at 6.3665 French francs, down from 6.3695 francs at the close of trading day earlier.

"We're in suspended animation awaiting Bush's speech tomorrow night," said Robert Hatcher of Barclays Bank.

Although dealers were generally bullish about the dollar, they said its upside was limited by the memory of the assault on the currency by as many as 10 central banks on Monday. "People are impressed by the intervention that was done," said Françoise Soares-Kemp of Credit Suisse in New York.

Dealers said that only the release Thursday of West Germany's current-account figures for December were likely to arouse interest before the budget plan was unveiled, although they doubted the dollar would show much reaction.

Forecasts were for a trade surplus of 12.8 billion DM, barely changed from November's 13.1 billion DM. Economists said they expected the boom in West German exports to continue this year.

The pound slipped to \$1.7425 from \$1.7427. In U.S. credit market activity Wednesday, the Treasury auctioned \$9.52 billion in 10-year notes at an average yield of 8.91 percent, the lowest rate since February 1988, on the second day of its quarterly refunding auction.

The 10-year notes sold at an average price of 99.771 with 100 equating face value and one point representing \$10 on each \$1,000 investment.

The 8.91 percent average yield was the lowest since Feb. 3, 1988, when the 10-year note fetched an average 8.21 percent. The 10-year note yielded 8.94 percent in the last refunding auction, Nov. 9, 1988.

(AP, Reuters)

Large trading surpluses like those of West Germany and Japan help perpetuate the U.S. trade deficit and are negative factors for the dollar, dealers said.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.8730 DM, up from 1.8675 DM on Tuesday, and at 129.70 yen, up from 129.30 yen.

It also rose to 1.5934 Swiss francs from 1.5867 francs, and to 6.3775 French francs from 6.3525 francs.

The pound slipped to \$1.7425 from \$1.7427. In U.S. credit market activity Wednesday, the Treasury auctioned \$9.52 billion in 10-year notes at an average yield of 8.91 percent, the lowest rate since February 1988, on the second day of its quarterly refunding auction.

The 10-year notes sold at an average price of 99.771 with 100 equating face value and one point representing \$10 on each \$1,000 investment.

Yields Drive Sydney Dollar Over 89 Cents

SYDNEY — The Australian dollar gained one U.S. cent on Wednesday, as high interest rates drove the currency over 89 U.S. cents by the close.

The Australian dollar closed at 89.06 U.S. cents, up from its close Tuesday at 88.12. On its trade-weighted index, the unit closed at 66.9 points Wednesday, up from 66.3 on Tuesday.

Dealers said the Australian unit made most of its gains in Tuesday trading in other countries as the currency continued to entice foreign investors.

They said with the U.S. currency becalmed before President George Bush's budget announcement on Thursday, the Australian dollar has emerged as a favored high-yielding currency.

One-year Australian dollar rates are currently about 15 percent, compared with about 9 percent for the U.S. dollar.

(AP, Reuters)

Eurobonds Stand to Gain From Levy

Analysts Say It May Drive Investors From Domestic Debt

LONDON — The European Community executive's proposal that member states impose a minimum withholding tax of 15 percent on most investment income of residents could be good news for the Eurobond market, economists and analysts said Wednesday.

The commission proposes to exempt Eurobonds and Euroequities from the proposal. These are debt securities and stocks sold outside the issuer's country.

"People are going to switch out of their domestic markets — which will be taxed — and they'll come into the Eurobond market," said one analyst who declined to be identified.

The analyst noted that when the West German government proposed a 10 percent withholding tax that was subsequently confirmed, investors switched out of German government bonds and into Eurobonds, which were not subject to the tax.

The head of trading at one European firm commented, "You may well see the same process happening in the Eurobond market."

He said he felt the idea of a withholding tax was unfair. "But the long-term solution is simple — buy Eurobonds," he added.

Recently, there had been some concern in the Eurobond market that Eurobonds would be affected by the withholding tax proposal. Eurobonds are generally issued in bearer form and investors can hold them in countries such as Luxembourg, which has no withholding tax.

Market analysts say that if the proposal had applied to Eurobonds, investors would have switched their holdings to a country such as Switzerland, which is outside the European Community.

"If the tax had affected Eurobonds, Zurich would've been awash with dollars, marks and yen," the head trader said. "The Swiss would have loved it, and Luxembourg would have hated it."

The EC commission said the proposal to exempt Eurobonds and Euroequities was aimed at maintaining the competitiveness of EC financial centers.

The market analyst noted, "In a sense it was obvious from the start that they weren't going to hand the Eurobond market over to the Swiss."

He noted, too, that under community law any proposals regarding tax have to be agreed unanimously by the 12 member states.

George Magnus, international economist at Warburg Securities, estimated that there was only a 25 percent chance that the proposal would come into effect as proposed at present.

Mr. Magnus agreed there could well be a shift of funds from domestic government bond markets and into Eurobonds.

But he noted that there would need for non-EC residents to switch out since the proposal extends only to residents of community member states.

However, the head of the syndicate department at one European house said he was concerned over the proposed tax. "Looking further ahead, this could be bad for the market," he argued.

"Who in his right mind will now buy domestic bonds? When the tax authorities pass the bucket around at the end of the year, it'll be virtually empty because investors have moved into Eurobonds," he said.

But the overall feeling in the market was one of relief that Eurobonds had been excluded.

"These things are always troublesome," one trader said. "Mention the word 'tax' to Eurobond investors and they run a mile."

Currency Options

Feb. 8

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)					

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN (CBT)					

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)					

Symbol	Open
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Huge Plane Order Caps Turnaround for McDonnell Douglas

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Six years ago, McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s jet transport business was in such grim shape that its executives were talking about withdrawing from the commercial airplane market and granting the business to Boeing Co., the industry leader.

On Tuesday, McDonnell Douglas received orders that could be worth more than \$10 billion over the next decade. The manufacturer has made a dramatic comeback, according to those in the industry. The rejuvenation was due in large part to McDonnell Douglas's willingness to take big risks when the situation looked bleak.

"This is a remarkable turnaround," said Phillip R. Brannon, an analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co. The sale of up to \$7.4 billion in airplanes to American Airlines and as much as \$2.6 billion to a

group of foreign carriers was, he said, a coup for McDonnell Douglas over its chief rivals, Boeing and Airbus Industrie, the European consortium.

Robert L. Crandall, chairman of American, said the airline would buy eight of the wide-bodied MD-11s and take options on 42 others. He also said American would take options on 100 MD-80 aircraft, a medium-range jet.

It was American's initial willingness, in the dark days of the early 1980s, to try 20 McDonnell Douglas MD-80s on short-term leases that set the stage for the manufacturer's comeback.

"They took all the risk," said Christopher Demisch, an aerospace analyst at First Boston Corp. He said McDonnell Douglas's step of allowing American to try out the jetliners in the hope that the airline would like them and place an order was highly unusual.

But that move resulted in American's

huge order for the MD-80s and put McDonnell Douglas' balance sheets back on track. With the order, American could eventually end up owning 350 of the MD-80s, making it the largest operator of the aircraft in the world.

American became the second large U.S. carrier, in addition to Delta Air Lines, to order the MD-11 and is to be the first domestic carrier to take delivery of the aircraft, in 1990.

In addition, McDonnell Douglas got firm orders Tuesday for 11 MD-11s and options for 15 more from four other carriers — Air Europe, Aero Lloyd, ZAS of Egypt and Finnair.

Mr. Demisch said American had been under pressure to order the Airbus 340 made by Airbus Industrie, a consortium of European companies.

He said the biggest loser Tuesday was Airbus, since the airlines that ordered the

MD-11 had been potential customers for its A-340.

He added that Boeing was never a serious contender for American's order, since its 747s were not as well-suited for American's strategy of flying to distant points in the Pacific and Europe from U.S. hubs like Dallas and Chicago.

McDonnell Douglas, which is based in St. Louis and has a large aircraft plant in Long Beach, California, now has commitments for 251 of the MD-11s, worth about \$25 billion.

In addition, the company has delivered or received commitments for 1,438 of the MD-80s. Of those, 573 have been delivered and 382 have been ordered; the rest are options.

Jim E. Worsham, president of the Douglas Aircraft Co., a unit of McDonnell Douglas, estimated that the new commitments would add about 5,000 jobs at Long Beach and 2,000 at smaller

plants in Toronto, Salt Lake City, Columbus, Ohio, and Macon, Georgia.

McDonnell Douglas' success comes, in part, from the success of Boeing, its Seattle-based rival.

One reason American turned to McDonnell Douglas, Mr. Crandall said, was that Boeing has so many large orders that its delivery lead times have extended to three and four years.

He also said the MD-11 was better suited to serve a variety of routes, like the long hauls in the Pacific and North Atlantic, in addition to the longest domestic routes.

Another major beneficiary of the new orders is General Electric Co., which will supply up to 200 of its CF-6-80C2 engines to power most of American's wide-bodied jets.

The engine order, which analysts estimated was worth about \$2 billion, was unusual, since the engines have not yet been designated for specific aircraft.

Boeing Delays Deliveries Of Jets to Japan Air Lines

Reuters

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said it had delayed delivery of the first five 747-700 jumbo jets ordered by Japan Air Lines Co.

Boeing, which has been plagued by problems with the aircraft—the newest model of its popular 747 wide-bodied passenger plane—said on Tuesday that it would discuss the possibility of further delays as the situation warrants.

Japan Air said Tuesday that two aircraft, due in August, would be delivered in November. Two planes scheduled for October delivery would be sent in December, and one due in December would be delivered in February 1990.

Japan Air said Boeing had not yet indicated whether it could meet the delivery schedule for the remaining 15 747-400 planes the airline has ordered. Boeing has notified all 16 purchasers of the planes of delivery delays, Japan Air said.

Last month, Boeing revised its delivery schedule for 747-400s this year due to delays in receiving parts and its wait for the Federal Aviation Administration to certify the planes, which have engines from three different manufacturers.

Sony Launches New Video Format New Hi-Band System to Challenge Super VHS Program

Associated Press

TOKYO — Sony Corp. on Wednesday unveiled an improved 8 mm videocassette format, its latest salvo in the ongoing war for control over the lucrative video market.

Sony said its new Hi-Band format would improve the picture quality of its 8 mm videotape cassettes to a level comparable with that of the Super VHS format, a slightly larger model sold by its main rivals.

"This is such an important product that I decided to come here to introduce it myself," Norio Ohga, Sony's president, said at a news conference held to launch the product.

Compact videocassettes are used mainly in the fast-growing market

for hand-held video cameras, known as camcorders. They are also used to a lesser extent in home videocassette recorders.

Camcorder sales totaled about 1.3 million in Japan in 1988 and could reach as many as two million this year, industry sources said.

The Hi-Band format delivers more than 400 horizontal lines of resolution, roughly the same as the Super VHS format pioneered by Victor Co. of Japan.

But Hi-Band comes out ahead in recording and playback time — two hours, compared with 40 minutes, industry analysts said.

The new cassette format is scheduled to go on sale in Japan in April at 240,000 yen (\$1,850) for Sony's EV-S900 videotape recorder and at 245,000 yen for its CCD-

V900 combined camera-recorder. Sales in the United States are expected to begin in May with European sales starting later in the year.

Sony, whose Beta format lost a marketing battle with the more popular VHS format, has organized a group of 10 companies, including Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Hitachi Ltd. and Canon Inc., to jointly develop and support the new format.

Sony created what was to become a huge home videocassette recorder market by launching its Betamax system in 1975. But a year later, Matsushita Electric, the giant consumer electronics concern whose brand names include PVC and Panasonic, struck back with the less expensive and incompatible VHS machine.

The VHS model eventually swamped Betamax, and as entertainment companies rushed to make prerecorded movies in the dominant format, Betamax sales slumped further.

With its new Hi-Band formula, Sony hopes to sell 8,000 Hi-Band camcorders this year in Japan and 4,000 Hi-Band videocassette recorders, the company said.

Demand for higher resolution video formats has been powered by growing sales of large-screen televisions, which synthetically increase picture resolution.

"People are starting to realize that the quality of the average VHS or Beta is pretty poor, and they want an upgrade," said Alan Bell, an analyst with Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.

(Reuters, AP)

Times, Post Report Profit

Reuters

NEW YORK — The New York Times Co., the diversified newspaper publisher, reported Wednesday that its net profit had risen 18.6 percent, to \$50.4 million, in the final quarter of 1988, and that profit for the full year had grown 4.6 percent, to \$167.7 million.

Another major newspaper publisher, The Washington Post Co., reported separately that its fourth-quarter net profit had fallen 42.7 percent, to \$36.9 million, while its 1988 profit had grown 44.1 percent, to \$269.1 million.

Post Co. said the quarterly result

was affected by an after-tax charge of \$12.6 million for restructuring of Newsweek, its news magazine.

Post Co.'s revenue grew marginally in the quarter, to \$370.8 million, and in the year, to \$1.37 billion.

Times Co. said its revenue had risen 33.3 percent in the fourth quarter, to \$450 million, and slightly in the year, to \$1.7 billion.

The company said softening in some of its markets was likely to result in lower results for the first quarter of 1989, but it expects higher results from continuing operations for the full year.

British Airways Boosts Service In First Class

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — British Airways PLC said Wednesday that it would introduce changes in its first-class service that are designed to win a bigger share of the market for passengers on long-haul flights.

The airline said it would invest \$40 million to upgrade the service, which will be introduced on 56 long-haul flights on March 31.

The changes, detailed at a news conference in New York, are to include individual passenger video terminals at each seat, redesigned cabin interiors with improvements in sleepers and flexible menus to allow passengers the freedom to eat when they wish.

Sir Colin Marshall, BA chief executive, said the airline expected the changes to result in a 20 percent increase in revenue. The airline said 250,000 first class passengers a year currently generate about \$400 million in revenue.

With the first-class market not growing rapidly "our objective is to take business from other airlines by offering the highest standard of passenger service in the world," Sir Colin said.

(AP, Reuters)

UAP Expands in Italy With Allsecures Purchase

By Sara Gay Forden

Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — The French state-controlled insurance company Union des Assurances de Paris has agreed to buy Societe Allsecures from Toro Assicurazioni SPA for about \$25 billion lire (\$238 million), Toro said Wednesday.

UAP is to form a new company to group Allsecures with UAP's two current Italian insurance units: Unitalia di Roma and UAP Italiana di Genova. Toro Assicurazioni, which is controlled by interests linked to Fiat SpA, will pay approximately 56 billion lire for a 10 percent in the new concern, according to the Milan financial daily *Il Sole 24 Ore*.

UAP, which has been expanding its European Community operations in advance of the planned barrier-free market after 1992, plans to place about 25 percent of the new company's stock on the Milan stock market, according to a company spokesman.

The alliance stems from the strategies being pursued by UAP and Toro as they position themselves to face the increased competition expected after 1992. The insurance alliance gives UAP a window into prime markets in southern Europe, while it gives Toro a chance to streamline its domestic operations and expand its foreign operations.

The president of Toro, Umberto Agnelli, said the agreement represented "the core of an alliance that could arrive at new heights, difficult even to imagine," according to the newspaper report.

Mr. Agnelli and Francesco Torri,

Toro's managing director, raised the possibility of future 50-50 joint ventures with UAP on the Iberian peninsula, where they said there is an emerging market for insurance activities and private pension plans.

Mr. Agnelli also discussed the possibility of agreements with banking institutions to distribute insurance products developed together by UAP and Toro.

He said the new alliance would probably not concentrate on the French insurance market, where Toro already controls Le Continent, but he did not exclude the possibility of future UAP-Le Continent ventures in the real-estate sector.

The cessation of Allsecures, which has been wholly owned by Toro, is part of a larger consolidation that the group began last year

when it relinquished its majority position in La Vittoria Riassicurazioni to the French company Societe Commerciale de Reassurances SA.

Mr. Agnelli said that Allsecures and La Vittoria were the "weaker twins" of Toro.

The Agnelli family holding company, IFLI, holds 48.48 percent of Toro, and Fiat SpA's SICIND holds 13.8 percent.

Management Changes Outlined at Aker

Reuters

OSLO — The managing director of Aker A/S, the big, highly indebted Norwegian company, will give up that post April 1 to become board chairman, the company said Wednesday.

The company said in a statement that Gerhard Heiberg, 49, would be replaced as managing director by Karl Glad, now an Aker director. Mr. Glad, 51, has a reputation in Norway as a corporate troubleshooter. The current chairman, Harald Jakshell, has said he plans to resign.

Stock market analysts welcomed the management changes at Aker, a major building contractor for the country's offshore oil industry. They said the moves improved the company's prospects.

Aker has been through a major restructuring in the last year and has been criticized by some analysts for what they consider its high debt level. The company has sold stock and property assets in the last year in a bid to cut its \$2.2 billion (\$1.36 billion) debt by one-third.

"This is not a sign of a management crisis," said a Norwegian analyst, who asked not to be identified. "It is healthy to have a change when you've got a bit stuck," the

analyst said. "Aker has an image problem — and a new leader can help. I think the market sees this as positive that Karl Glad has taken over."

Mr. Heiberg, who has been managing director for 16 years, said he would continue with his declared strategy of expanding Aker's international activities, particularly within the European Community. Norway is not an EC member.

Mr. Heiberg said last month that he was sure the company would turn in a net profit in 1988 of more than 100 million kroner, and that this year's figure would be at least 500 million kroner. The 1987 profit was 474 million kroner.

The Norwegian daily *Aftenposten*, said Wednesday that Mr. Heiberg was quitting because the 1988 figures, due within a few weeks, would show less than the 100 million kroner profit he had predicted. "I am not in the habit of resigning over bad results," Mr. Heiberg responded. "Otherwise, I would have quit before. I said earlier I was the right man in the right place. I still am."

MARRIOTT: Industry Backlash

(Continued from first finance page)

waiting area: and stopped monthly industry reports from being sent to its managers.

The Hong Kong Hotels Association even asked its members to list reasons why the Marriott should not be permitted to join the organization.

Although Mr. Manry said the general business community had been "very welcoming, very supportive" toward Marriott, he acknowledged that the hotel's executives have been surprised at other

territory to return to China in 1997. He explained, "The agreement says nothing should be done to disturb the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Well, I think changing the workweek could seriously damage our stability and prosperity."

In contrast to the negative reaction among hotel industry executives, many hotel employees find Marriott's five-day workweek an incentive.

"I came to work here because of the five-day week, and because it will be one of the biggest new hotels so I can get more experience," said Clarence Wong, a 20-year-old bar captain who left another hotel for Marriott. The shorter workweek, he said, "is something many Chinese would like."

Last year, 10 new hotels opened in Hong Kong, and the number of tourists increased to 5.5 million from 4.5 million the previous year.

This year, the number of tourists is expected to climb by 8 percent to 10 percent and six hotels are scheduled to open. Twenty more hotels will open in 1990.

Manuel Woo, executive director of the hotel association, said the industry is facing a critical labor problem. He said there are about 30,000 workers employed by the hotel industry already, but a shortage of about 4,000 workers existed.

The Marriott has 1,100 positions to fill, and has received about 3,500 applications. An industry expert estimated that half of the applicants were from employees of other hotels.

Other hoteliers said "poaching" employees is customary in the hotel business.

"The difference is that they are cleaning out entire departments," said one hotel general manager about the Marriott. "They are competing unfairly."

Marriott noted, however, that other hotels offer incentives to lure workers, and a few go to rival hotels to actively recruit staff.

Despite the current resistance to the hotel's plan, he said, "I think within the next 18 months there will be some other major cracks in Hong Kong's six-day workweek."

'Marriott should follow the general rules and practices we have here and not try to stir up the market.'

A Hong Kong hotel executive.

hoteliers' vehement response to its plans.

"Hong Kong achieved its reputation for fine hotels on a six-day workweek," said James Smith, general manager of the Hong Kong Hilton and chairman of the Hong Kong Hotels Association. "I won't comment further on the Marriott."

"The labor market is already very tight," said Jung E. Tischer, general manager of the Mandarin Oriental Hotel. "We believe if we go on a five-day workweek, we will have to hire 20 percent more staff. The new workweek could drive up wages and costs and hurt everyone."

He added, "The whole problem became personal because the Marriott did not respond to the hotel owners, the hotel association, or the tourist association when we tried to explain."

One hotel executive said he believes the Marriott plan breaches the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which outlines plans for the British

CBS Profit Fell in Quarter

United Press International

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. reported lower fourth-quarter earnings, which it blamed on a writers strike, and sharply higher earnings for the year because of the sale of CBS Records to Sony Corp.

For the fourth quarter, CBS said earnings fell 84 percent, to \$40.4 million. Revenue slipped to \$772.3 million from \$772.9 million. A 22-week writers strike and election expenses were cited.

For the year, however, earnings soared 154 percent, to \$1.15 billion, reflecting gains of \$86.6 million on the sale of CBS Records to Sony. Results in 1987 reflected a gain of 179.8 million from the sale of CBS magazine subsidiary. Revenue rose to \$2.78 billion from \$2.76 billion.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States				Year			
American Cyanamid				Revenue	1988	1987	1986
4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986	Revenue <td>1988</td> <td>1987</td> <td>1986</td>	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,100	1,030	950	Revenue	1,100	1,030	950
Net Inc.	100	60.25	50	Net Inc.	100	60.25	50
Per Share	0.21	0.67	0.59	Per Share	0.21	0.67	0.59
GTE				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	4,200	4,200	4,200	Revenue	4,200	4,200	4,200
Net Inc.	170	170	170	Net Inc.	170	170	170
Per Share	0.74	0.74	0.74	Per Share	0.74	0.74	0.74
Anheuser Busch Cos.				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	14,000	14,000	14,000	Revenue	14,000	14,000	14,000
Net Inc.	1,200	1,200	1,200	Net Inc.	1,200	1,200	1,200
Per Share	0.58	0.58	0.58	Per Share	0.58	0.58	0.58
Home Group				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	829.10	829.10	829.10	Revenue	829.10	829.10	829.10
Net Inc.	1.25	1.25	1.25	Net Inc.	1.25	1.25	1.25
Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50
Capital Cities-ABC				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	2,200	2,200	2,200	Revenue	2,200	2,200	2,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
Household Int'l				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	829.10	829.10	829.10	Revenue	829.10	829.10	829.10
Net Inc.	1.25	1.25	1.25	Net Inc.	1.25	1.25	1.25
Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50
Centex				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
GPC Int'l				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	2,200	2,200	2,200	Revenue	2,200	2,200	2,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
Cummins Engine				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
Downey S&L Ass.				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
Eaton				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
EG & G				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
Emerson Electric				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57
First Executive				4th Qtr.	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1988	1987	1986	Revenue	1988	1987	1986
Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	1,200
Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40	Net Inc.	125.50	106.40	90.40
Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57	Per Share	0.57	0.57	0.57

Bush's
On Police
Is Welcome

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
as of the closing bell, and
do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
1-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-11	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-14	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-16	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-18	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-19	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-21	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-24	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-25	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-26	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-27	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-28	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-29	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-31	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-32	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-33	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-34	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-35	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-36	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-37	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-38	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-39	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-41	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-42	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-43	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-44	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-45	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-46	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-47	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-48	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-49	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-50	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-51	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-52	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-53	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-55	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-56	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-57	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-58	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-59	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-61	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-62	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-63	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-65	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-66	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-68	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-72	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-74	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-75	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-78	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-84	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-98	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-99	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Wednesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.
It is updated twice a day.

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
1-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-11	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-14	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-16	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-31	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-32	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-33	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-34	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-35	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-36	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-37	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-38	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-39	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-41	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-42	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-43	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-44	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-49	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-51	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-66	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-68	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-72	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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1-94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-98	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-99	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1-100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Age	Sex	Div	YR	PE	YR	High	Low	FL	CR
1-101	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-102	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-103	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-104	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-105	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-106	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-107	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-108	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-109	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-110	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-111	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-112	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-113	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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1-115	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-116	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-117	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-118	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-119	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-120	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-121	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-122	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-123	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-124	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-125	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-126	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-127	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-128	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-129	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-130	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-131	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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1-134	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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1-136	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-137	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-138	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-139	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-140	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-141	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-142	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-143	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-144	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-145	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1-146	M	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

SPORTS

Joe Morrison: He Understood Football

As Giants' Troubleshooter, He Filled Gaps and Set Records for 14 Seasons

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Joe Morrison was annoyed.

He usually played only one game of racquetball, but he had lost 21-3, so he played another game.

Now, as the South Carolina football coach sat in his black bathrobe and a black baseball cap early Sunday evening, his face was ashen.

"You don't look good," his friend and onetime Giants teammate, Dick Lynch, told him. "You better call a doctor."

Morrison resisted, but Lynch, who had been visiting his son, Rich, at the Columbia, South Carolina, campus over the weekend, insisted.

Joe finally agreed, and my son and I left. Lynch said the next day, "But an hour later Joe was dead. Heart attack."

Joe Morrison, who was 51, will be eulogized in services Thursday in his hometown of Lima, Ohio, and in Williams-Brice Stadium in Columbia on Friday.

But there should be a small service at Yankee Stadium, where the Giants played during his 14 seasons.

From 1959 through 1972 he lined up at fullback, halfback, flankerback, split end, and tight end. He even played strong safety occasionally, with two interceptions.

But throughout his Giants career, Joe Morrison was never identified with a particular position. In the best sense, this was a football player.

"We've got a problem, but I know Joe can handle it," his long-time coach, Allie Sherman, once joked during a team meeting. "We need a guard."

Morrison laughed along with his teammates. But if Sherman had seriously asked him to play guard, he would have put on his blue helmet and tried.

Quite simply, this was a football player.

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Some years back, a Giants coach, Alex Webster, said by mistake that the team was retiring Joe Morrison's jersey, No. 40. Suddenly, it had to be retired. But it deserved to be.

ball player. His name is still on several club career monuments: Most pass receptions, Joe Morrison, 395.

Most seasons, Mel Hein, 15; Joe Morrison, Charlie Conerly, George Martin, 14.

Most touchdowns, Frank Gifford, 78; Joe Morrison, 65.

Most yards gained, pass receptions, Frank Gifford, 4,934; Joe Morrison, 4,993.

Most touchdowns receptions, Kyle Rote 48; Joe Morrison, 47. At 6 feet 1 inch (1.86 meters) and 215 pounds (98 kilograms) he wasn't that big. And he wasn't that fast.

"But he understood football," Sherman recalled, "and he understood himself."

His versatility endeared him to his coaches, his teammates and the fans who cheered his pregame dash down the Giants' sideline into the left-field corner.

During the 1966 season with Earl Morrill injured and Gary



Wood the only other healthy quarterback, Morrison took snaps in practice all week.

"If we need another quarterback," Sherman said, "Joe's it."

Morrison wasn't needed at quarterback but he had been a quarterback at Lima South High School and an occasional passer at the University of Cincinnati before the Giants drafted him in the third round of the 1959 draft.

He often studied the playbooks of Giant quarterbacks and those at other positions.

"Joe's own playbook," Sherman recalled, "was exemplary. Blue-chip players always kept great playbooks."

In retrospect, Morrison's playbooks were the first hint that he would remain in football as a successful college coach.

In his years at Tennessee-Chattanooga, New Mexico and South Carolina, he had an overall 101-73-7 record, including a 39-28-2

mark at South Carolina with three bowl teams.

During the 1984 season his Gamecocks were briefly ranked No. 1 in the news-service polls and when he was asked if he knew what bowl invitation he would accept, he laughed. "My land," he said, "I'll be doggone if I know what's going to happen."

"My land," Morrison often used that country expression. But for all his success as a coach, his heart had to endure the stress of the steroids scandal that rocked South Carolina's football program last season after a Sports Illustrated article by Tommy Chalkin, a former Gamecock lineman.

In rebuttal, Morrison stated that the coaches had never condoned the use of steroids.

Morrison had a history of heart disease. After heart surgery in 1985 he kept smoking against doctor's orders.

With the Giants, he always seemed to be smoking a cigarette even in the Yankee Stadium dugout while waiting to be introduced and applauded as one of the Giants' most popular players.

Only a few Giants have had their numbers retired: Mel Hein's No. 7, Charlie Conerly's No. 42, Y.A. Tittle's No. 14, Ken Strong's No. 50, Al Blozis's No. 32, Ray Flaherty's No. 1 and, by mistake, Joe Morrison's No. 40.

In the months before the 1973 season, the Giants arranged a news conference to display their first-round draft choice, Brad Van Pelt, and to present Morrison with his blue Giants jersey.

Not to retire his number, but merely present him with his jersey. But in the confusion, Alex Webster, then the Giants' coach, stood up to speak. "It's great," Webster said, "to retire Joe's number."

Suddenly it had to be retired. But it deserved to be.

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Hangl and Maier Capture Super-G After Errors by Müller and Merle



Austria's Ulrike Maier cut her way down the slope Wednesday in Vail, Colorado.

A Veteran at Age 20, Svet Delivers Yugoslavia's First World Ski Gold

The Associated Press

BEAVER CREEK, Colorado — Mateja Svet will be importing a little gold into Yugoslavia and, while it may not help ease that country's desperate financial problem, it surely will provide a boost to the spirit of the citizenry.

"Skiing is the national sport of Slovenia," Svet's home province, said Yugoslav coach Tone Vrganec late Tuesday. "Tonight, it will be carnival time and a lot of beer and wine will be downed to celebrate Mateja's victory."

The 20-year-old Svet's emotional triumph in the women's slalom of the World Alpine Ski Championships provided the first-ever Yugoslav gold in Olympic and world championship competition. The best previous efforts had been silver by Bojan Krizaj in the 1982 world championship slalom at Schladming, Austria, and by Jure Franko in the 1984 Olympics at Sarajevo.

Franko's silver was special because it came in front of a home crowd. Svet's triumph is notable not only because it gave Yugoslavia a gold, but also because it ended the amazing winning streak of Switzerland's Vreni Schneider.

Schneider has won all five slaloms and all five giant slaloms contested on the World Cup circuit this season. She won another slalom when she won the front end of the women's combined. That she had to settle for silver in combined was a testament only to her less-than-stellar qualities as a downhill.

But on Tuesday, Schneider was beaten in her specialty.

"I may have put some pressure on myself," Schneider said after her second silver medal of these games. "I wanted to win a medal. But I blew it in the first run."

Tamara McKinney, winner of the combined gold, held a lead of 0.4 seconds over Svet after an opening slalom heat of 43.98 seconds. Schneider was eighth, 1.47 seconds off the American's pace.

"Schneider is often behind in the first run, but she usually skis well in the second," said Svet, who has been among those victimized by Schneider's second-heat heroics this season.

Sure enough, Schneider scalded the frigid snow of Beaver Creek's Centennial slalom course in the afternoon, posting a time of 46.04 seconds that bested the rest of the field by .74 seconds.

It was a run that proved too much for McKinney, who was 1.54 seconds slower in the afternoon and settled for bronze with an aggregate of 1 minute, 31.56 seconds to Schneider's 1:31.49.

Svet, who enjoyed a 1.43-second edge over Schneider in the morning, was determined to ski against the mountain and herself in the afternoon, and not worry about Schneider's expected charge.

"I didn't think of my rivals," she said after a heat of 46.86 that gave her a winning time of 1:30.88. "I thought of myself and my skiing. When I finished and saw the No. 1 next to my name, I knew that Tamara could still beat me because she was back at the start."

"When she didn't, I was a little surprised — and very happy."

"My first run was good; I felt comfortable," McKinney said. "In the second run, I skied strongly but I was maybe too conservative on the bottom. But I can't be disappointed with the bronze medal. That's my second medal, and I've never done that before."

Despite her youth, Svet is a veteran of international racing. She competed for Yugoslavia during those 1984 Olympics at Sarajevo, and was out on the World Cup circuit the next year. She is the only Yugoslav woman ever to win a

World Cup race and in the 1987 world championships claimed a silver and two bronzes. Last year, she won her first season title, claiming the World Cup giant slalom championship.

Now she's slalom champion of the world.

"I really had a dream that I won," Svet said. "Maybe my wish was so strong to win the medal."

Because a heavy snowstorm over the weekend forced the postponement of the men's slalom until Monday, the women's slalom was set back a day. In turn, Tuesday's scheduled race, the men's super giant slalom, was pushed back to Wednesday as part of a super-G doubleheader with the women.

Maier, fourth in the World Cup overall standings, was fourth in the season's opening super-G, in 1:39.09. Tomaz Cizman of Yugoslavia came out of the second seed to take the bronze medal in 1:39.18.

Hubert Srolz of Austria was fourth in 1:39.49. Markus Wasmeier of West Germany was fifth in 1:39.56, and Alberto Tomba of Italy was sixth in 1:39.73. Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, one of the favorites, placed 13th.

Maier, first out of the start house, posted a time of 1 minute, 19.46 seconds in the women's race that was not bettered by any of the remaining racers.

Wolf, starting fourth, came close with 1:19.49 to take the silver medal. Gerg, with start No. 14, came in at 1:19.50 to claim the bronze.

France's Carole Merle, the undisputed star of super-G racing this season, had the fastest intermediate time about one-third of the way down the course. But she sailed too far off a jump and missed a gate, aborting her run.

Merle has won all three super-G races on the World Cup circuit this season and already has clinched the discipline title with one event remaining.

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Switzerland's Maria Walliser, gold medalist in the downhill here on Sunday, finished fourth in 1:19.69. Ragone Moenckelbacher of West Germany and Michela Figini of Switzerland tied for fifth at 1:20.08.

Maier, fourth in the World Cup overall standings, was fourth in the season's opening super-G, in 1:39.09. Tomaz Cizman of Yugoslavia came out of the second seed to take the bronze medal in 1:39.18.

Hubert Srolz of Austria was fourth in 1:39.49. Markus Wasmeier of West Germany was fifth in 1:39.56, and Alberto Tomba of Italy was sixth in 1:39.73. Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, one of the favorites, placed 13th.

Maier, first out of the start house, posted a time of 1 minute, 19.46 seconds in the women's race that was not bettered by any of the remaining racers.

Wolf, starting fourth, came close with 1:19.49 to take the silver medal. Gerg, with start No. 14, came in at 1:19.50 to claim the bronze.

France's Carole Merle, the undisputed star of super-G racing this season, had the fastest intermediate time about one-third of the way down the course. But she sailed too far off a jump and missed a gate, aborting her run.

Borg Denies Trying to Kill Himself

Reuters

MILAN — Bjorn Borg, the former Swedish tennis star, denied on Wednesday that a suicide attempt prompted his treatment in a hospital here for an overdose of sleeping pills.

The five-time Wimbledon champion, who was rushed to the hospital and had to have his stomach pumped on Tuesday, said he became ill after mixing alcohol and sleeping pills to try to combat a stomach upset.

Borg and his pop singer fiancée, Loreana Berté, gave their version of events for the first time in an interview Wednesday in Monte Carlo with the show business magazine TV Sorrisi e Canzoni, which issued advance excerpts to the press.

"It's a lot of fuss about nothing," said Borg. "I felt ill because I ate something that upset my stomach. Then I drank and then I took sleeping pills. After that I can't remember a thing."

Italian newspapers said Borg took 60 sleeping pills at the Milan apartment of Berté, whom he plans to marry. Milan's biggest newspaper, Corriere Della Sera, said Borg tried to kill himself after a fight with Berté.

But Borg, 32, told the magazine: "They've overdone this story."

Borg and Berté, 38, slipped away from Milan in a taxi Tuesday night with the help of a police escort. Berté said: "When they heard talk of a stomach pump, many people thought of attempted suicide after a row, but it is absolutely untrue."

Berté denied another magazine report that she was pregnant. She said she and Borg would marry soon. She said that they had eaten at her apartment, and not in a restaurant as earlier reported, and Borg took food from the refrigerator. "Perhaps it was too cold, perhaps it was not fresh."

She added: "Bjorn had an upset stomach and to help his digestion he drank a couple of glasses of whisky. Then we went to bed. But he couldn't sleep — and he was tortured by nausea."

"Hoping to get over it with a good sleep, he took a sleeping pill. Obviously this formed a deadly cocktail in his stomach and he started to get worse."

Earlier on Wednesday, doctors raised doubts about whether Borg could have taken 60 pills because the drug he is said to have taken is strictly controlled.

On Tuesday night as he left in a taxi, Borg looked recovered and relaxed. The couple was holding hands.



Borg departs Tuesday night.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA

